

University of Dundee

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

A study of aspiration and ambition

the Scottish Treasury Commission and its impact upon the development of Scottish country house architecture 1667-1682

Wemyss, Charles

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Scottish country house architecture 1667-1682

Charles Wemyss

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THE TREASURY COMMISSIONERS

A. List of Commissioners with date of peerage and original land charter.

B. Curriculum vitae: portrait, provenance, culture/travel, source of income

1. John, 2nd Earl of Lauderdale

2. John, 2nd Earl of Tweeddale

3. John, 7th Earl of Rothes

4. William, 1st Earl of Dundonald

5. Alexander, 2nd Earl of Kincardine

6. Charles Maitland, Lord Hatton

7. John, 2nd Earl of Atholl

8. Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyll

9. Alexander, 5th Earl of Moray

10. William, 3rd Earl of Queensberry

11. Patrick, 3rd Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne

TREASURY COMMISSIONERS

Date of Peerage and earliest charter

Ranking of Earldoms			
	Date of		Earliest
<u>Name</u>	<u>Creation</u>		<u>Charter</u>
Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyll	1457		1315
John, 7th Earl of Rothes	1457		1397
Alexander, 5th Earl of Moray	1562		1562
Patrick, 3rd Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne	1606		1372
John, 2nd Earl of Lauderdale	1624		1369
John, 2nd Earl of Atholl	1629		1294
William, 3rd Earl of Queensberry	1633		1384
John, 2nd Earl of Tweeddale	1646		1440
Alexander, 2nd Earl of Kincardine	1647		
William, 1st Earl of Dundonald	1669		1638

John Maitland, 2nd Earl of Lauderdale (created Duke of Lauderdale, 1672). Secretary of State and King's Commissioner , 1667-1679.



Portrait by Sir Peter Lely

(National Galleries of Scotland)

Born in 1616, the eldest son of John, 1st Earl of Lauderdale and Isobel, daughter of Alexander, 1st Earl of Dunfermline, succeeded to the earldom in 1645.

Married first in 1631, Anne, daughter and joint heiress of James, 1st Earl of Home and his wife Mary, daughter of Edward, 9th Earl of Dudley, by whom an only daughter, Mary.

Married second in 1672, Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart, daughter of William, 1st Earl of Dysart and widow Sir Lyonel Tollemache of Helmingham.¹

Between 1649 and 1650, Lauderdale was resident at the court of the Prince of Orange in the Hague, while negotiating between the Scots and Charles II in exile. Following the battle of Worcester, he was incarcerated in the Tower and was not released from Windsor Castle until 1660. From 1660 to 1669, he spent his entire career at the court in London.² Burnet described Lauderdale as: ‘a man of considerable learning, for he not only understood Latin, in which he was a master, but Greek and Hebrew; had read a great deal of divinity, almost all historians both ancient and modern ...’³

In 1669, Lauderdale’s finances were in some disarray:

‘You tell me I shall be out of debt this yeer, It is good news if it be true, And I promise you I shall not willingly runne into debt againe’.⁴

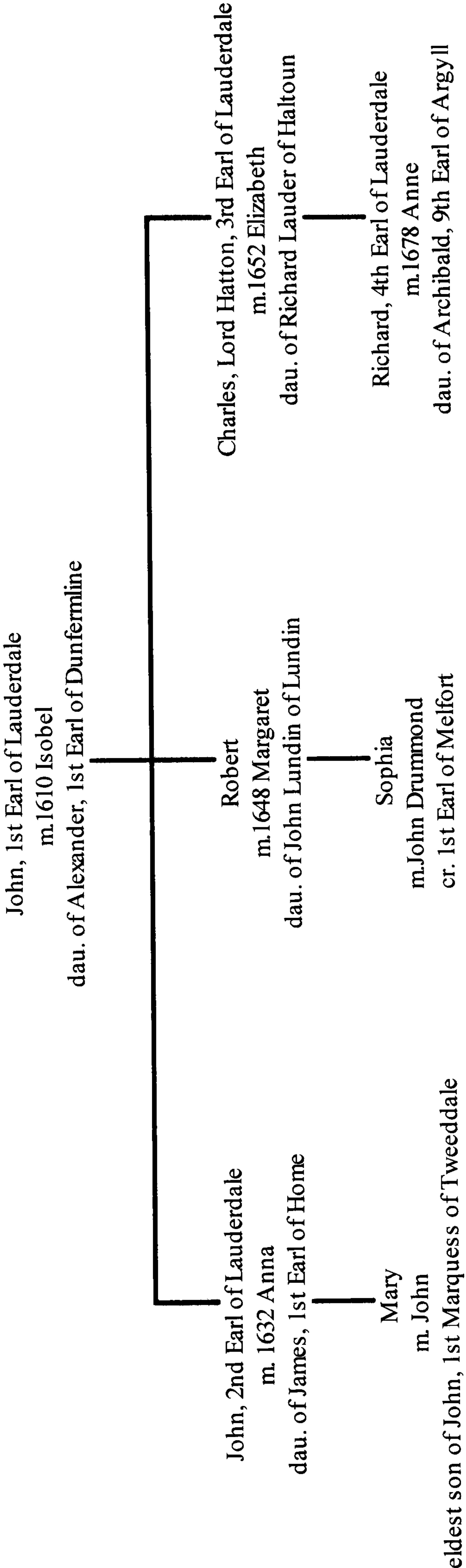
His official allowance as King’s Commissioner was £24,000 with a daily supplement of £300 when in residence in Edinburgh. Between 1669 and 1671, the value of the supplement varied from £13,800 to £18,000, making a total annual income of £40,000. The allowance was, however, expected to meet the incidental costs of his office.

Lauderdale inherited two properties: Thirlestane and Lethington. He also acquired a third property in Scotland around 1640: Brunstane.

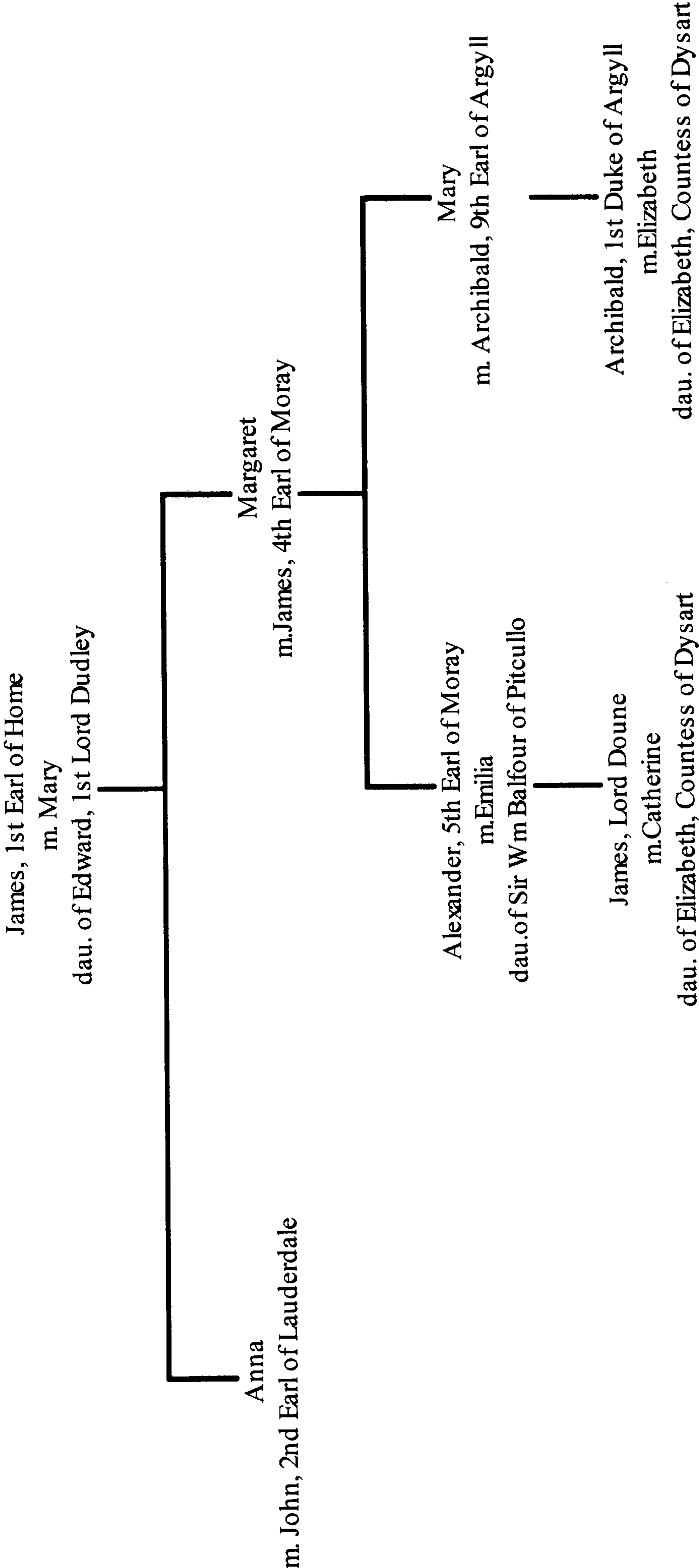
He also owned a house at Highgate in London and cohabited with the Countess of Dysart at her villa of Ham.

KINSHIP CONNECTIONS OF JOHN, 2nd EARL OF LAUDERDALE

By Lineal Descent from John, 1st Earl of Lauderdale



KINSHIP CONNECTIONS OF JOHN, 2nd EARL OF LAUDERDALE
By Marriage to Anna, daughter of James, 1st Earl of Home



John Hay, 2nd Earl of Tweeddale, President of the Privy Council 1663-1672



Portrait by Sir Peter Lely

(National Galleries of Scotland)

Born in 1626, the eldest son of John, 1st Earl of Tweeddale, and Jean, daughter of Alexander, 1st Earl of Dunfermline, succeeded to the earldom in 1654.

Married in 1644, Jean, daughter of Walter, 1st Earl of Buccleuch, by whom, five sons and four daughters. Their eldest son, Lord Yester married, Lady Mary Maitland, only daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale.⁵

Tweeddale visited London infrequently while President of the Privy Council, but presented his case against Lauderdale in person in 1674. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1663, proposed by Sir Robert Moray. John Evelyn reported dining with him:

‘I was invited to dine at my Lord Tividales (a Scotche Earle of my acquaintance, a learned and knowing noble man) we afterwards went to see Mr Montague’s new Palace neere Blomesbery, built by our Curator Mr Hook, somewhat after the French’.⁶

Evelyn, the author of ‘Sylva’, not only shared Tweeddale’s interest in trees and gardens, but also in architecture. In 1659, Andrew Hay of Craignethan recorded in his diary: ‘to engag him I lent him 2 books of architecture out of Humbie, and we parted with great respect’.⁷

Tweeddale did not travel abroad but he actively encouraged his eldest son, Lord Yester, who travelled widely in France and Italy in 1674.

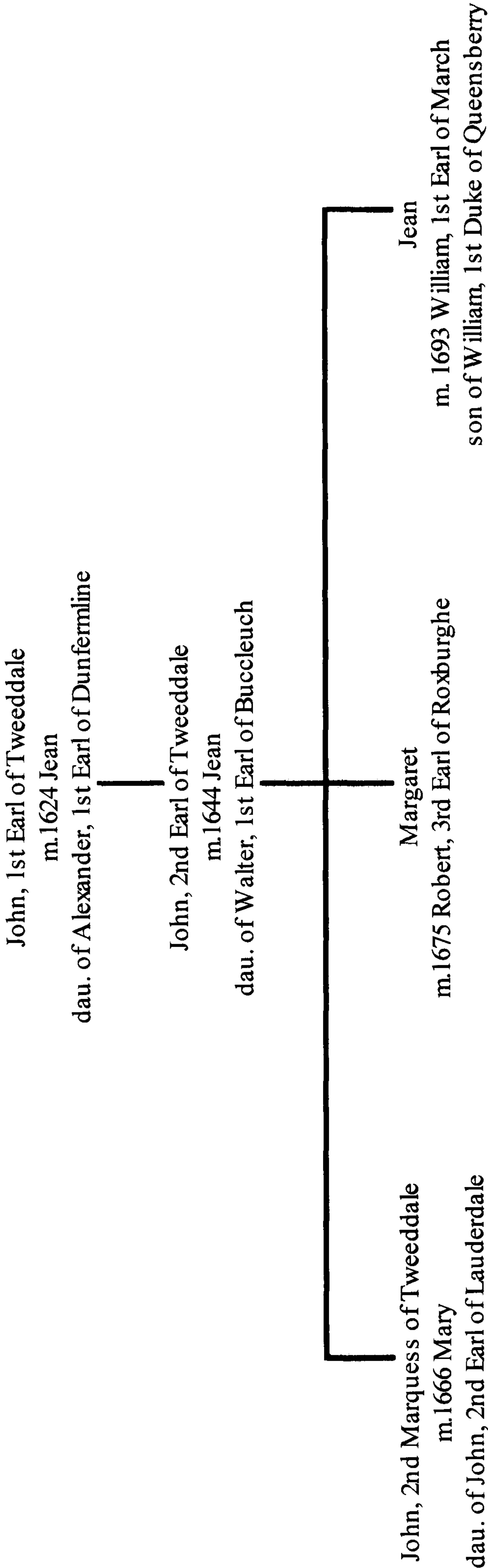
Tweeddale suffered interminable financial problems, having inherited a debt of £40,000 owed by his father to Francis, 2nd Earl of Buccleuch. Salvation was only achieved when he was forced to dispose of his family’s estates in Peebles to the Earl of Queensberry in 1690. While he remained President of the Privy Council, his annual salary amounted to £8,000.

Tweeddale inherited five properties: Yester and Neidpath, the ancestral lands of the Hays of Yester, and Pinkie, Fyvie and Dalgety, the properties of Alexander, 1st Earl of Dunfermline, acquired in lieu of debts owed by Charles, 2nd Earl of Dunfermline.

In 1670, he opened negotiations for the purchase of Sir William Bruce's house in Edinburgh while trying unsuccessfully to dispose of Pinkie:

‘My bargain with the Lord Rutherford goes on, bot I foresee the troubel it will ingadg me in of new burdens and difficultys till I get pinky or somewhat els of my hand’.⁸

KINSHIP CONNECTIONS OF JOHN, 2nd EARL OF TWEEDDALE
By Lineal Descent from John, 1st Earl of Tweeddale



John Leslie, 7th Earl of Rothes (created Duke of Rothes, 1680), Lord Chancellor 1667-1681.



Portrait by J.M. Wright

(Paul Mellon Centre. 77/1265)

Born in 1630, the eldest son of John, 6th Earl of Rothes, and Anna, daughter of John, Earl of Mar, Lord Treasurer, succeeded to the earldom in 1641.

Married in 1648, Anne, daughter of John, Earl of Crawford Lindsay, Lord Treasurer, by whom two daughters. Their younger daughter, Christian married first the 3rd Marquess of Montrose and second Sir John Bruce of Kinross.⁹

Roths was imprisoned after the battle of Worcester and finally released from Newcastle in 1658. In 1660, he travelled to Breda to accompany Charles II to London.¹⁰

Roths attended court on a sufficiently regular basis to become a dangerous competitor to the Earl of Lauderdale:

‘Being come to toun last night I shall only tell you, my Lord Lauderdale was maid very welcome at Court: I shall not have the vanitie to say so of my self: but he and I never sighted in London till we cam to Whythall...’¹¹

Burnet described him as a rough, drunken but genial individual:

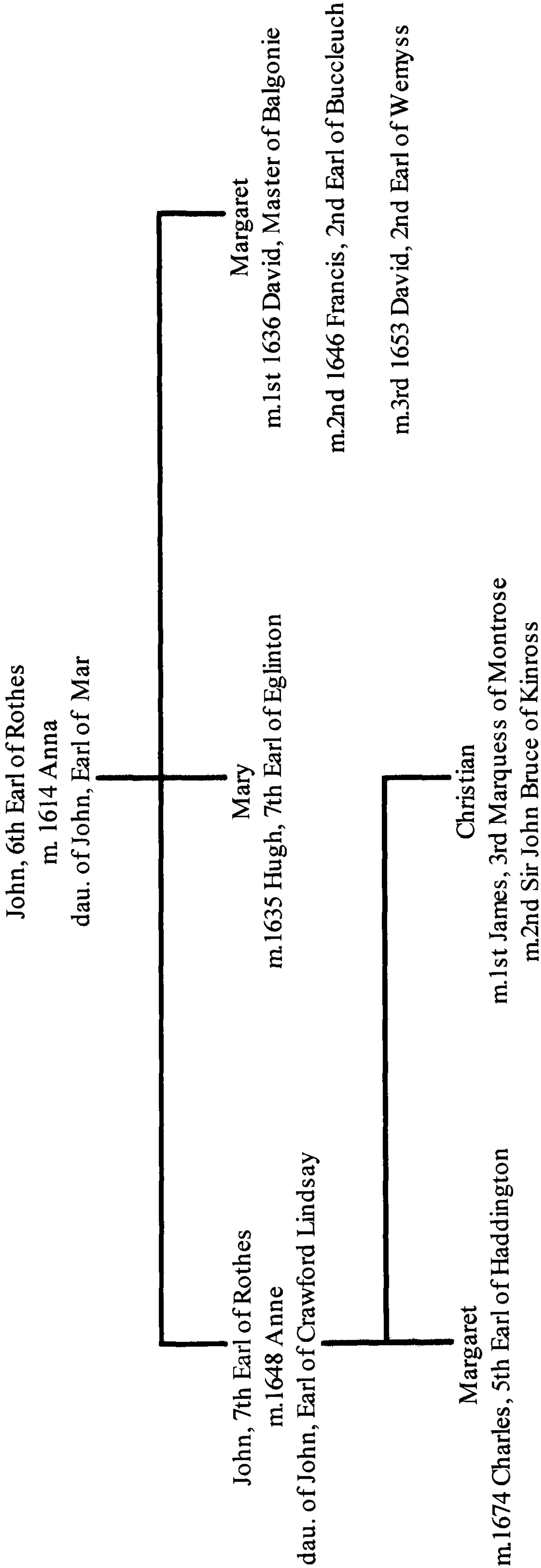
‘He had no advantage of education, no sort of literature, nor had he travelled abroad; all in him was mere nature ... He delivered himself without either restraint or decency to all pleasures of wine and women. He had one maxim, to which he adhered firmly, that was to do everything, and deny himself in nothing, that might maintain his greatness, or gratify his appetites’.¹²

In 1656, Roths was summoned to appear before the Commissioners for Justice to answer a case brought by his creditors amounting to 111,540 merks.¹³ While serving as Lord Treasurer and King’s Commissioner from 1663 to 1667, he received an annual salary of £24,000. However, it was because of his alleged abuse of treasury funds that the Commission was established in 1667.

From 1667, his annual salary as Lord Chancellor was £14,000. In addition, he received a single one-off payment in 1668 of £30,000, in lieu of the wardship of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch.

Roths inherited two properties: Leslie and Ballenbreich in Fife.

KINSHIP CONNECTIONS OF JOHN, 7th EARL OF ROTHES
By Lineal Descent from John, 6th Earl of Rothes



Sir William Cochrane (created Lord Cochrane of Dundonald, 1647 and Earl of Dundonald, 1669).



Portrait by John Scougal

(in a private collection)

Born in 1605, the younger son of Alexander Blair of Blair and Elizabeth Cochrane of Cochrane, granted the lands of Cowdown in 1634.

Married in 1634, Euphame, daughter of Sir William Scott of Ardross, Director of Chancery, by whom three sons and one daughter. Their eldest son William, Lord Cochrane, married Katherine, daughter of John, 6th Earl of Cassillis.¹⁴

Cochrane was educated at Paisley Grammar and the University of Glasgow but does not appear to have travelled overseas. Between 1645 and 1651, he played a part in raising a regiment of horse in the royalist cause but in 1656 was selected to represent Ayrshire and Renfrewshire in the Protectorate Parliament at Westminster.¹⁵

In 1641, Cochrane was appointed chamberlain of the Lennox estates in Scotland and was also employed to manage the estates of the Duke and Duchess of Monmouth who acted as his patrons:

‘By discourse with Duke Monmouth I found him desirous Lord Cochrane should be Earle, so I moved first, I found some difficultie, but removed it, and sent Duke Monmouth to get the thanks which I was willing he should have. Advise Cochran in his title’.¹⁶

According to a family eulogy, he was considered to have been a very capable ‘man of affairs’:

‘After the Restoration Lord Cochrane was sworn a Privy Councillor, and by other favours was enabled to set his affairs once more in order, and even to acquire additional wealth. He was evidently a man of integrity and capacity for business, qualities which gained for him the management of the Scotch estates of the Duke of Monmouth. We recognise the character of Alexander Blair, the prudent and discreet, in Lord Cochrane’s advice to Monmouth to refrain from signing anything but what should be most prudently advised by himself’.¹⁷

Cochrane received an annual salary as a Treasury Commissioner of £6,000.

Cochrane inherited the lands of Cowdown from his father but acquired a substantial property portfolio: Dundonald in 1638, Auchans in 1640, Ochiltree in 1647, Kilmaronock and the Commendator's house at Paisley Abbey. Having a surfeit of property, Cochrane then assigned the surplus to his sons: Auchans was settled on his eldest son, Kilmaronock on his second son and Ochiltree on his third son.

Alexander Bruce, 2nd Earl of Kincardine.



Portrait by Adriaen Hanneman

(in the collection of the Earl of Elgin & Kincardine)

Born in 1629, the younger son of George Bruce of Carnock and Mary, daughter of Sir John Preston of Valleyfield, succeeded to the earldom on the death of his elder brother in 1662.

Married in 1659, Veronica, daughter of Cornelius van Aerssen van Sommelsdyck, a Dutch colonial administrator and courtier at the court of the Prince of Orange in the Hague.¹⁸

Kincardine attended the University of St Andrews and then, according to the Kincardine papers, travelled widely in Europe before the restoration selling the coal and salt generated by his father's industrial operations at Culross. After the restoration, having succeeded to the earldom, he became well acquainted with the court in London where he acted as the Earl of Lauderdale's representative:

‘Your writing from Ham & the postscripts of your letter makes me wish I had been there too, where I have been often with very much satisfaction’.¹⁹

Kincardine and his friend and mentor, Sir Robert Moray, were both present at the inaugural meeting of the Royal Society at Gresham College in 1660.

His cultural interests were numerous and varied. Apart from his particular interest in the design of the pendulum clock, he was conversant with both art and architecture. In 1659, while resident in Amsterdam, he seems to have procured a portrait by Van Dyck of King Charles I for his cousin, the Earl of Elgin:

‘According to your letter you are pleased to say you will proceed with the greatest caution to procure it at as easie a rate as possibly you can, by the means of your correspondent at Antwerpe wch I freely and fully leave to yr management ... particularly as the least prejudice may not be done to a picture I value so much; the conveyance therof into England to my hands, assuring myself upon the knowledge you have rec'd from others, that it is the Originall by Van Dycke wthout dispute or contraversie ...’²⁰

In 1674 he wrote knowledgeably to the Earl of Lauderdale about the building works at Ham:

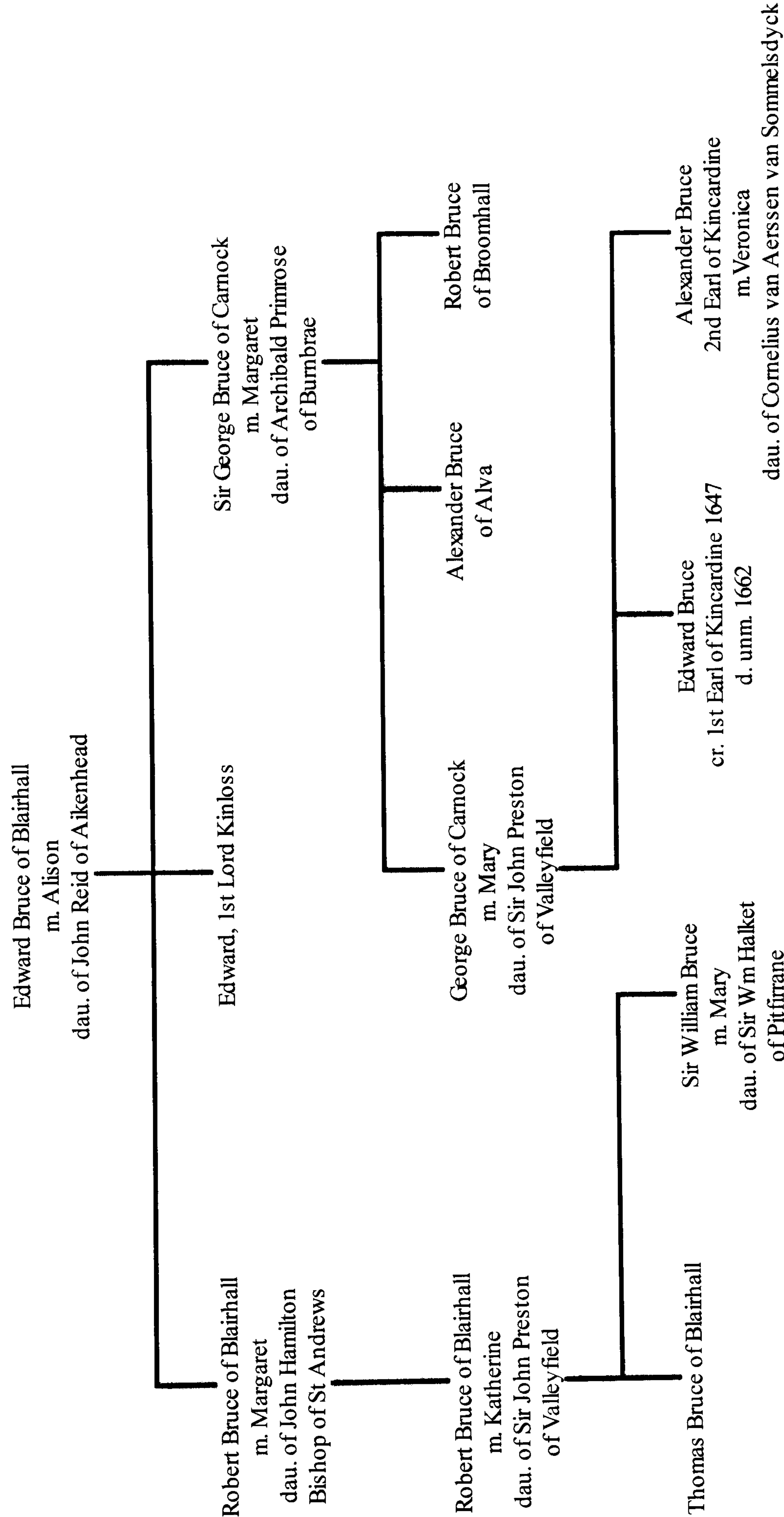
‘I have been to day at Ham & carried Mr Samwell with me. They are very busie, but the ill weather hath hindered the advancing of the garden. The fine appartment is very neare finished I believe a weeke can do all that is to be done to it. The closets are plastered & some floors laid & will soone be ready likewise. I am glade to find that your designe to carry the library to the other side of the galerie, which will make the fine appartment both very noble & very convenient’.²¹

He was also in regular correspondence with the Elsevier brothers in Amsterdam, one of the most respected publishing houses in the Dutch Republic.²²

Although he received the standard Treasury Commissioners’ annual salary of £6,000, he was also granted a number of other lucrative sinecures: ‘sume gold of a ship cast away in zetland’ and the monopoly of salt. Nonetheless, on his premature death in 1680, Kincardine’s estate was still assailed by creditors.²³

Kincardine inherited his brother’s townhouse in Culross, but in 1672 he acquired the Commendator’s house of Culross Abbey from his cousin, the Earl of Elgin.

KINSHIP CONNECTIONS OF ALEXANDER, 2ND EARL OF KINCARDINE
By Lineal Descent from Edward Bruce of Blairhall



Charles Maitland (created Lord Hatton, 1670), Lord Treasurer Depute 1671-1682.



Portrait by David Scougal

(in the collection of Thirlestane Castle Trust)

Born in 1620, the youngest brother of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Married in 1652, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Lauder of Hatton, by whom two sons and six daughters. Their eldest son, Richard, married the daughter of Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyll and succeeded his father as 4th Earl of Lauderdale.²⁴

Despite acting as his brother's principal representative in Scotland, Maitland was well acquainted with life at court: a bedroom at Ham was specifically designated for his use.²⁵

Charles Maitland took an active interest in architecture. Having surveyed the park at Lethington in 1666 and provided a draught to Sir Robert Moray and the Earl of Tweeddale for their comments, it seems that he may have temporarily replaced Sir William Moray as Master of Works in 1669:

‘When yr nephew went from the Councill to meet the duk [Duke of Hamilton, keeper of Holyrood] att York he told the duck from me that I having the charg off the work from the King of the palace it was necesar for me to have a Roume & a Closet to spek with the workmen in as I could not doe that part off the Kings service espetialie now that ther would be so many partitions and alterations necesare’.²⁶

Following the appointment of Sir William Bruce to the office of King's Surveyor, Maitland was part of the three-man committee that regularly reported to Lauderdale upon the progress of the building works at Holyrood, Thirlestane and Brunstane. In 1674, after Bruce had proved disloyal to his patron, Edinburgh gossip suggested that Maitland had assumed his post:

‘Hatt: hes got Sir Will B: his place of Mr of worke & some says a gift of all comontys in Scotland...’²⁷

Writing to Lauderdale soon after the king had decided to renovate Holyrood, Maitland produced his own fanciful suggestions:

‘This is a fansie to which I am father & mother which is that in proper plases within the Court off this new hous The pictures off all the Kings of Scotland may be expressed from the brest upward only & in roman or antique tabels except the King his father & grandfather who I would have in full lenth as big as leif They will not exseid 5 lib ster pr piece & this is not for 109 Kings above 600 lib ster.’²⁸

As Lord Treasurer, Charles Maitland received an annual salary of £8,000. In addition he was awarded several one-off gifts:

‘4th March 1671: Presented by the Lord Chancelour ane warrand under his Maj: hand whereby his Maj: gives and grants to the Lord Thesaurer Deput the arreares of Excise from May 1661 to Aug 1663’.²⁹

His most lucrative reward, however, stemmed from his appointment in 1660 as Master of the Mint. In 1682, Maitland was convicted of embezzlement and adulteration of the coinage, having circulated a defective silver coin and issued a light copper coin, and having purchased the country’s superior coinage at a vastly reduced rate for use as bullion. For these misdemeanours, Maitland and the Director of the Mint, Sir John Falconer, were fined £20,000 sterling.³⁰

Charles Maitland acquired two properties: Hatton, through his successful marriage to the heiress, Elizabeth Lauder, and Dudhope, the ancestral home of the Earls of Dundee. In 1679, he also acquired a townhouse in the Canongate in Edinburgh, which was subsequently sold to the Duke of Queensberry.

John Murray, 2nd Earl of Atholl and 5th Earl of Tullibardine (created Marquess of Atholl, 1676).

Lord Justice General 1661-1675, Lord Privy Seal 1672-1682.



Portrait by Jacob de Witt

(in the collection of Blair Castle, Perthshire)

Born in 1631, eldest son of John, 1st Earl of Atholl and Jean, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, succeeded to the Earldom of Atholl in 1642 and the Earldom of Tullibardine in 1670.

Married in 1659, Amelia daughter of James, 7th Earl of Derby, by whom seven sons and four daughters. Their eldest son, John, was betrothed to, but never married, Katherine, younger daughter of Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart.³¹

Atholl attended St Andrews University (at the same time as the Earl of Kincardine). Between 1648 and 1655, he was involved in ceaseless attempts to restore the monarchy or repel Cromwell's occupation of Scotland. He then spent the next five years in England, where he met and married his wife.

Atholl's subsequent career was punctuated by bouts of furious military activity and frequent visits to London. In 1666, he commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Rullion Glen. In 1667, he was appointed Captain of the Highland Watch. In 1670, he was rewarded with the captaincy of the King's Scottish Guards, and in 1678 he was able to raise over two thousand troops for the Highland Host. In 1685, he led the government forces that routed the Earl of Argyll's rising in the west of Scotland.³²

Between 1678 and 1679, he remained resident at the court in London along with the Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Perth while they attempted to overcome the influence of the Duke of Lauderdale.

Despite the extent of Atholl's estates, they only generated an annual surplus of £11,901: almost exactly twice the level of his salary as a Treasury Commissioner. However, his various military appointments added considerably to that sum. In 1666, Atholl was awarded a precept for £6,000 for his part in military preparations against the covenantors. A year later the Treasury Commissioners offered him a very significant inducement to raise a permanent force of highlanders:

‘For the said John, Earl of Atholl, his encouragement, and the entertainment of him and his company, Wee with advyce forsaid, Doe hereby give grant and assign to him the escheats of all persons who shall be convicted and found guilty of theft, recept of theft or the other crymes forsaid’.³³

Atholl inherited two very badly damaged houses from his father: Blair and Dunkeld. He also inherited two properties on the death of the Earl of Tullibardine in 1670: Tullibardine and Huntingtower.

In addition, he acquired Falkland and Comlongan in 1664 from his kinsman, the Earl of Annandale.

Archibald Campbell, 9th Earl of Argyll, Hereditary Master of the King's Household.



Portrait by Mary Beale

(in the collection of the Duke of Argyll)

Born in 1629, eldest son of Archibald, 1st Marquess of Argyll, and Margaret, daughter of William, 5th Earl of Morton, Lord Treasurer. The earldom and the family lands were restored to Argyll in 1663, with the assistance of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Married first in 1650, Mary, daughter of James, 4th Earl of Moray and Margaret, daughter and joint heiress of James, 1st Earl of Home. Their eldest son, Archibald, Lord Lorne married in 1678, Elizabeth, elder daughter of Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart.

Married second in 1670, Anne, widow of Alexander, 1st Earl of Balcarres whose daughter, Sophia, was the beloved niece of Sir Robert Moray.³⁴

Between 1647 and 1649, Argyll travelled extensively in France and Italy. On his return, he attended Glasgow University but did not graduate. He was imprisoned twice in Edinburgh Castle, from 1657 to 1659 and again from 1661 to 1663. Having been restored to the family estates, he then spent much of his time and effort in the west of Scotland, trying to recover his debts.

While serving as King's Commissioner, the Duke of York perceived Argyll's power to be a real threat. After refusing to sign the Test Act in 1681, Argyll fled first to London and then to the Dutch Republic where he joined the group of disaffected exiles who had taken part in the Rye House plot. In 1685, his small expeditionary force was defeated by the Earl of Atholl's troops ; he was captured, arrested and sentenced to death.³⁵

Argyll was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1663, proposed by Sir Robert Moray, who seems to have remained a close friend:

‘I find your long converse with Sr Robert Murray the night before you parted is not well taken, I never heard my Lord Lauderdale speak of it but I have some others who understands his mind, it was expresly said that your Lo: had forsaken Sr Robert as to much a friend to my Lord Argyle but now thought convenient to joyn with him’.³⁶

Having been appointed a Treasury Commissioner in 1674, Argyll was soon selected to accompany Lord Hatton to Holyrood to survey the progress of the building works:

‘Edr: 23rd Janry 1675

The Lords recomends to the Erle of Argyll & his Maj: threr Deput to visit his Maj: place of Holyrudhous in the buildings and reparations yrof and how far the same is advanced in the stonework therof and timber work ... and to endeavour to put an estimat when will finish the whole work in so far as is not yet provided for and to report’.³⁷

Argyll is alleged to have spent much time at Inveraray, landscaping and planting trees. A view supported by a letter to the Earl of Kincardine in 1674:

‘Now is the time to provide seeds of trees from Hamburg or Holland I will take good proportions of all sorts and some young trees if you advise me such as cannot be had heere. When I know of ther coming I shall send one with money to receave them’.³⁸

Argyll received the standard annual salary as a commissioner of £6,000. Having inherited debts of £600,000 from his father, he went to extraordinary lengths to recover from his dire financial straits. For nearly five years, he harried the unfortunate McLeans, occupying the Island of Mull with two thousand of his own troops. Between 1665 and 1680, he even attempted to salvage the treasure allegedly lying on a Spanish Armada galleon lying near Tobermory.

Argyll inherited two properties: Inveraray and Castle Campbell. He also acquired from the Town Council of Stirling, in about 1664, the lodging of the late Sir William Alexander, 1st Earl of Stirling; the Council having planned to convert the building into an almshouse..

Alexander Stewart, 5th Earl of Moray, Secretary of State 1680-1688.



Portrait by David Scougal

(in a private collection)

Born in 1634, second son of James, 4th Earl of Moray and Margaret, daughter and joint heiress of James, 1st Earl of Home, succeeded to the earldom in 1653.

Married in 1658, Emilia, daughter of Sir William Balfour of Pitcullo, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, by whom four sons and one daughter. Their eldest son, James, Lord Doune, married Katherine, younger daughter of Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart. Their younger son, Charles, married Anne, daughter of Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyll.³⁹

Until his appointment as Justice General in 1675, very little is known about Moray's career. When Lauderdale fell from grace in 1680, he took his place as Secretary of State. Between 1680 and 1688, Moray remained permanently resident at court.

In 1687, he converted to Catholicism and was appointed one of the first knights of the Order of the Thistle.⁴⁰

As Secretary of State, Moray received an annual salary of £12,000.

Moray inherited three properties from his father: Darnaway and Castle Stewart in Morayshire and Donibristle in Fife. He also inherited from his mother, Moray House in the Canongate.

William Douglas, 3rd Earl of Queensberry (created Marquess of Queensberry 1682,
Duke of Queensberry, 1684).



Portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller

(in the collection of the Trustees of the 9th Duke of Buccleuch's Chattels Fund)

Born in 1637, eldest son of James, 2nd Earl of Queensberry and Margaret, daughter of John, 1st Earl of Traquair, Lord Treasurer, succeeded to the earldom in 1671.

Married in 1657, Isabel, daughter of William, 1st Marquess of Douglas, by whom three sons and one daughter.⁴¹

Queensberry completed his education in France: Robert, Lord Ker and Sir William Ker, sons of the 3rd Earl of Lothian, encountered Lord Drumlanrig at Saumur Academy in 1656.⁴² Having returned to Scotland, he was appointed a local commissioner of excise in 1661 and became a Privy Councillor in 1667. On succeeding to his family's estates, he immediately introduced a major reorganisation.⁴³

When the Treasury Commission was disbanded in April 1682, Queensberry was appointed Lord High Treasurer with instructions to raise £40,000 sterling per annum, with permission to retain any surplus for himself: 'lyke a new byssom, he fell on sundry methods to inrich the treasury'.

Queensberry was present at the meeting of the Treasury Commission when the name of Mr James Smith was first recorded:

'Edr: 1st Meirch 1681

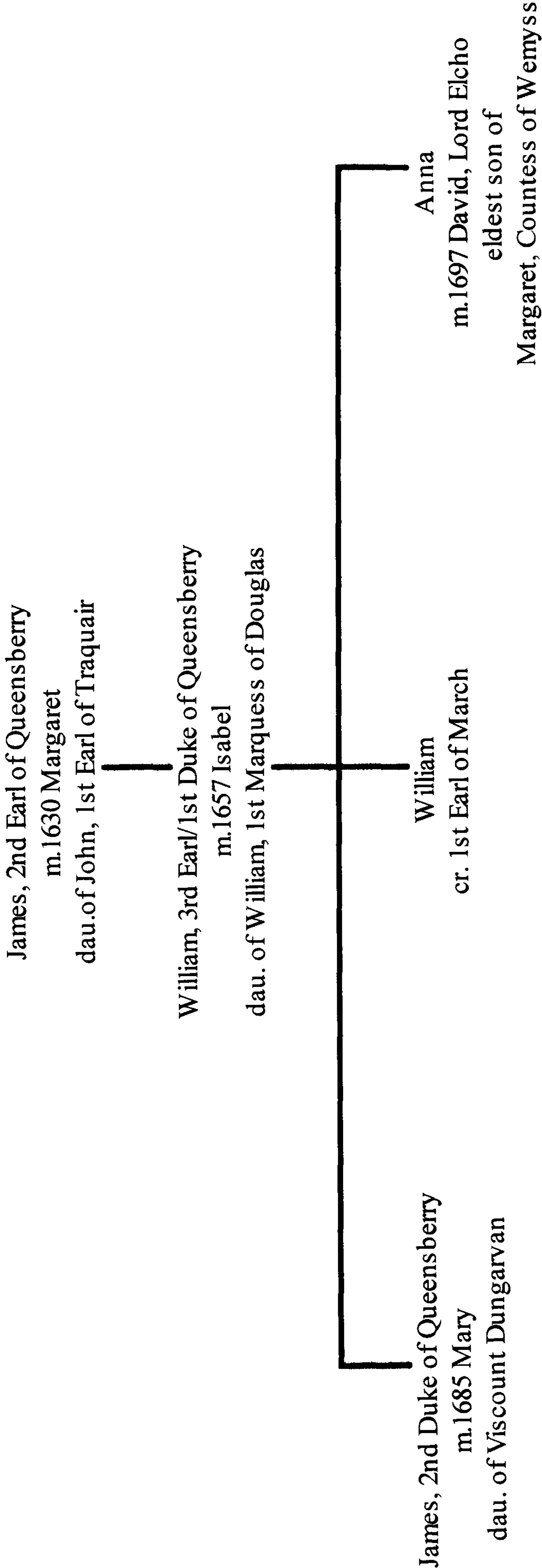
Precept for paying of Kinfauns fine to Mr James Smith mason the gratuitie of 50 lib ster that is long engadged to give him anent his paines in altering the building of the new roomes for the thesaurie'.⁴⁴

Until his appointment as Lord Treasurer, Queensberry received the standard commissioner's salary of £6,000.

Queensberry inherited two properties: Drumlanrig and Sanquhar. In 1686, he acquired Charles Maitland's house in the Canongate and in 1690 the impecunious Earl of Tweeddale's estate of Neidpath.

KINSHIP CONNECTIONS OF WILLIAM, 3rd EARL OF QUEENSBERRY

By Lineal Descent from James, 2nd Earl of Queensberry



Patrick Lyon, 3rd Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne



Portrait by Sir Peter Lely

(in a private collection)

Born in 1643, eldest son of John, 2nd Earl of Kinghorne, and Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick, 1st Earl of Panmure, succeeded to the earldom in 1647.

Married in 1662, Helen, younger daughter of John, 1st Earl of Middleton, by whom three sons and two daughters.⁴⁵

Having left St Andrews University in 1660, Strathmore denied himself a 'gap year':

'In the year 1660 when I was some seventaine yeares of aige I did deny myselfe the satisfacione which the most part of youth of that aige desyre, of going abroad and travelling ... being adicted to the restoring of my familly to some conditione of living, for which I was determin'd to spare no pains or travell'.⁴⁶

Dedicating himself to improving his family's financial situation, Strathmore travelled to London only three times in his life. On his first visit, he accompanied the Duke of Queensberry; hoping that by the influence of the Lord Treasurer he might be relieved of debts owed to the administrators of Heriot's Hospital:

'But to my great loss my hops were soon blasted and that which I aimed at turned impracticable. My freind the Treasurer turned out of his employt so yt after six months stay I had enow adoe to expiat almost the cryme of coming wt him and standing by him'.⁴⁷

Having failed to travel abroad himself, he ensured that his two elder sons spent time in France.

Strathmore undertook the reconstruction of Castle Lyon and Glamis without the assistance of a 'skld publick architectur'. Indeed, Glamis was the only significant house belonging to a member of the Treasury Commission that was not remodelled under the supervision of either William Bruce or James Smith. Its design therefore represents the purest possible statement of Strathmore's personal ambitions. However, his improvements extended far beyond the rebuilding of his two houses. He planted avenues and planned to construct a new Tolbooth. He was also an avid collector:

‘I acknowledge a great dale of weakness in my humour that way inclining to be verie profuse upon all things of ornament for my houses as I have been upon building’.⁴⁸

In 1690, he commissioned Jacob de Witt to paint numerous pictures: portraits of the Lyon family, ceilings and chimney pieces. When his improvements were complete, he employed Johan Slezer to record the result for posterity.

Although there is no record of any salary payments to Strathmore in the Treasury sederunt books, it must be assumed that he received the standard annual sum due to a commissioner of £6,000. In addition, having reorganised his estates, he was receiving an annual net income of £15,000.

Strathmore inherited two properties: Glamis and Castle Lyon.

PRINCIPAL HOUSES OF THE TREASURY COMMISSIONERS

A. Principal houses: Date and means of acquisition.

B. Principal houses: Summary of Dimensions, Orientation and Location of Gardens and Principal Reception Rooms.

C. Principal houses: details of history, building works & contemporary comments.

1. John, 2nd Earl of Lauderdale: Thirlestane, Brunstane & Lethington.

2. John, 2nd Earl of Tweeddale: Yester, Pinkie & Neidpath.

3. John, 7th Earl of Rothes: Leslie & Ballenbreich.

4. William, 1st Earl of Dundonald: Auchans & Place of Paisley.

5. Alexander, 2nd Earl of Kincardine: Culross Abbey House.

6. Charles Maitland, Lord Hatton: Hatton & Dudhope.

7. John, 2nd Earl of Atholl: Falkland, Blair & Dunkeld.

8. Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyll: Inveraray & Argyll's Lodging.

9. Alexander, 5th Earl of Moray: Donibristle, Darnaway & Castle Stewart.

10. William, 3rd Earl of Queensberry: Drumlanrig & Sanquhar.

11. Patrick, 3rd Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne: Glamis & Castle Lyon.

The Principal Houses of the Treasury Commissioners

Name	Pre 1500		1500-1640		1640-1682	
	House	Date Acquired	House	Date Acquired	House	Date Acquired
John, 2nd Earl of Lauderdale	Thirlestane	1369	I		Brunstane	c.1643
	Lethington	1399	I			
John, 2nd Earl of Tweeddale	Yester	1440	I		Pinkie	1654
	Neidpath		I		Fyvie	1654
					Dalgety	1654
John, 7th Earl of Rothes	Leslie	1397	I			
	Ballinbreich	1439	I			
William, 1st Earl of Dundonald				1638	B Paisley Abbey House	1653
				1640	B	
Alexander, 2nd Earl of Kincardine			Palace of Culross		B Culross Abbey House	1672
	Charles, Lord Hatton				Hatton	1652
					Dudhope	1668
John, 2nd Earl of Atholl			Blair	1628	I Falkland	1658
			Dunkeld	1628	I Tullibardine	1663
					Huntingtower	1663
Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyll	Inveraray	1315	I		Argyll's Lodging	1664
Alexander, 5th Earl of Moray			Donibristle		I	
			Doune		I	
			Darnaway	1563	I	
			Castle Stewart		I	
William, 3rd Earl of Queensberry	Drumlanrig	1384	I	1637	B	
Patrick, 3rd Earl of Strathmore	Glamis	1372	I	1613	B	
Note: Method of acquisition B=bought I=inherited M=marriage D=debt						

The Principal Houses of the Treasury Commissioners

Summary of Dimensions, Orientation and Location of Gardens and Principal Reception Rooms

Earl of Lauderdale

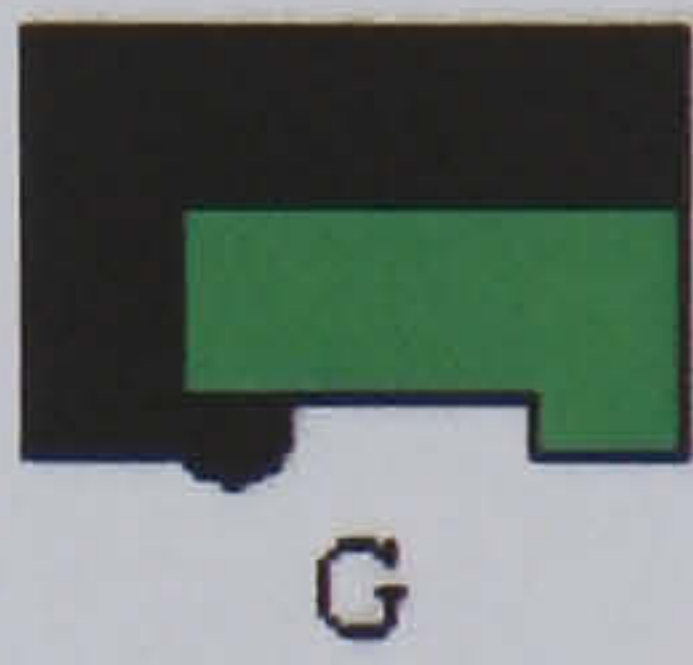


Thirlestane
114' x 168'

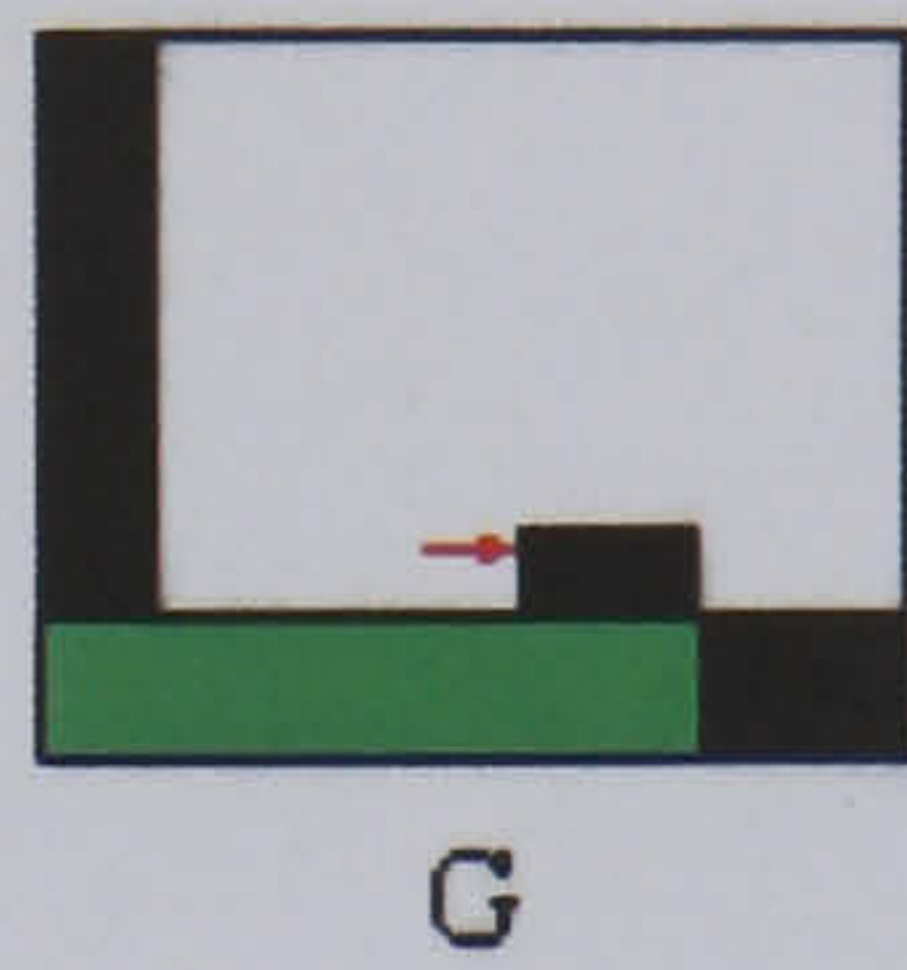


Brunstane
120' x 76'

Earl of Tweeddale

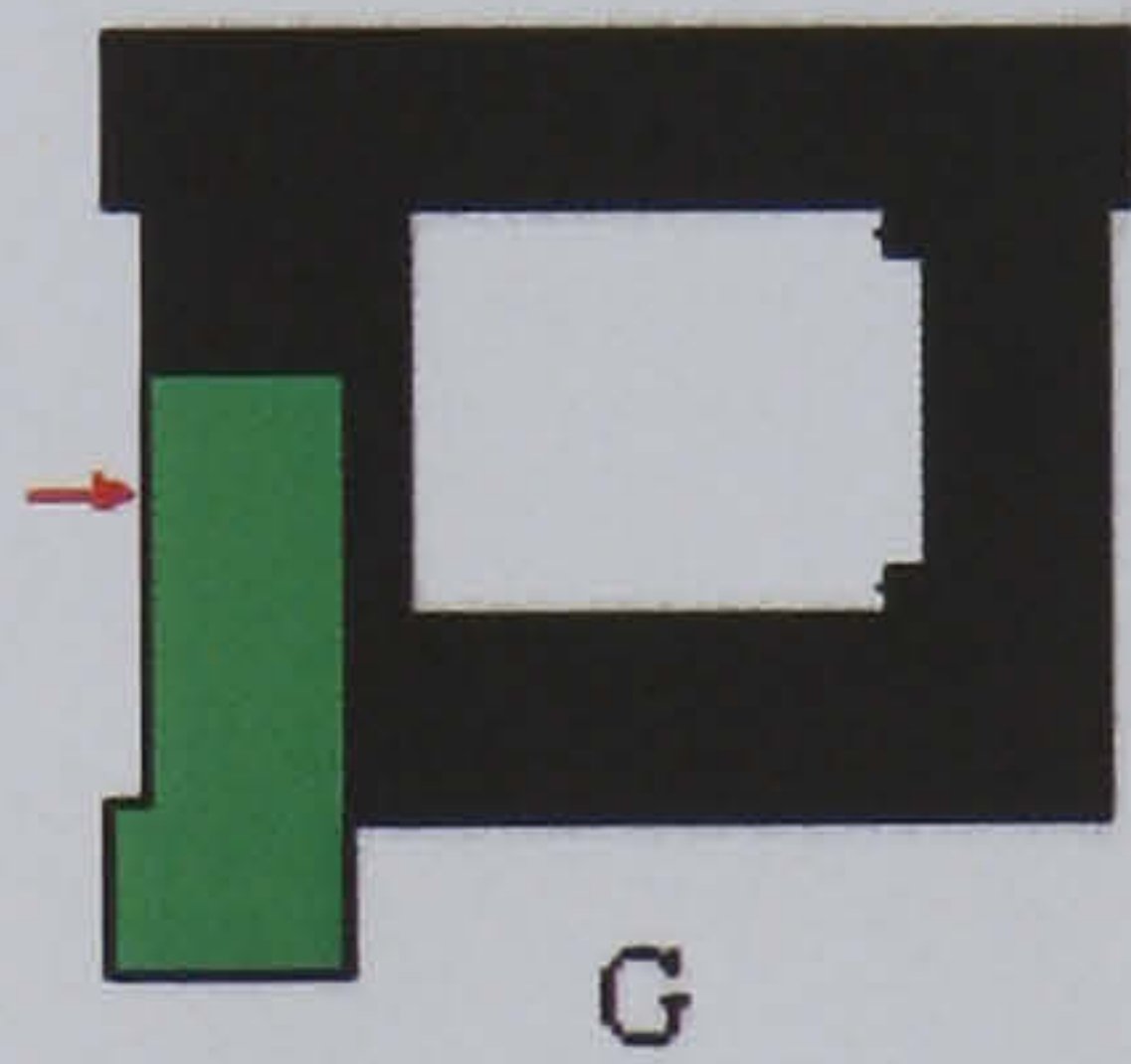


Yester
110' x 70'

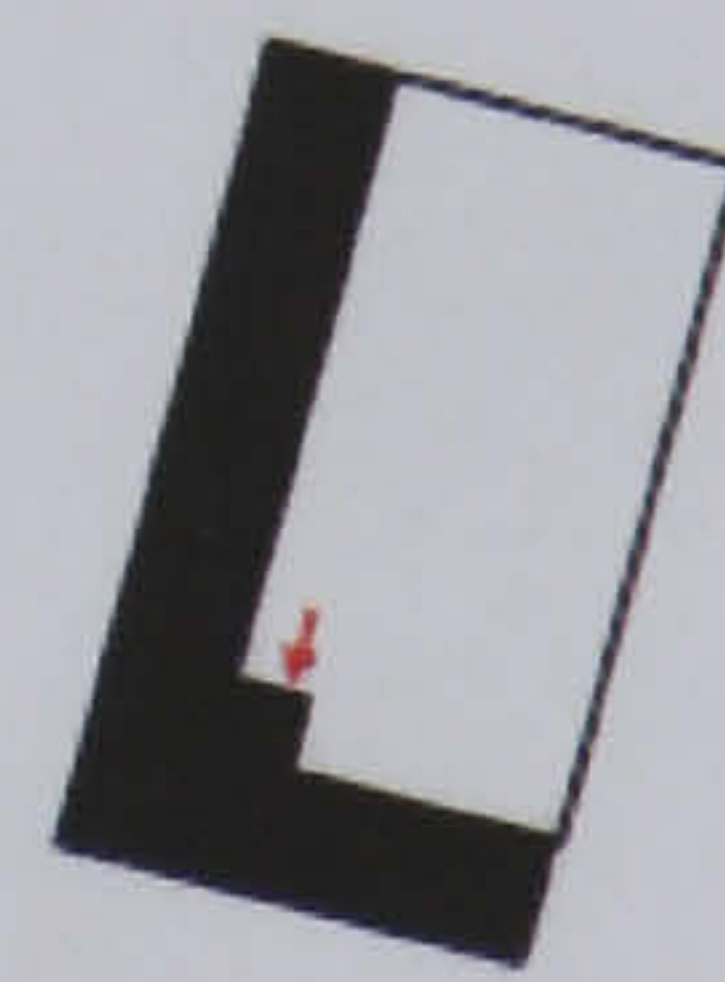


Pinkie
144' x 120'

Earl of Rothes

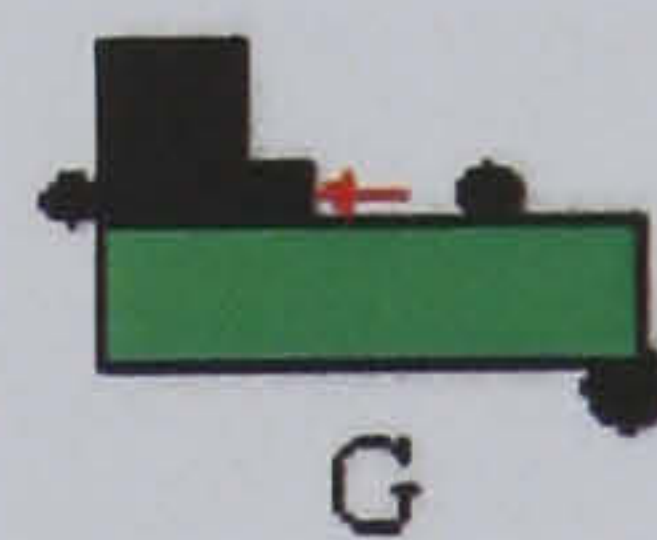


Leslie
154' x 163'



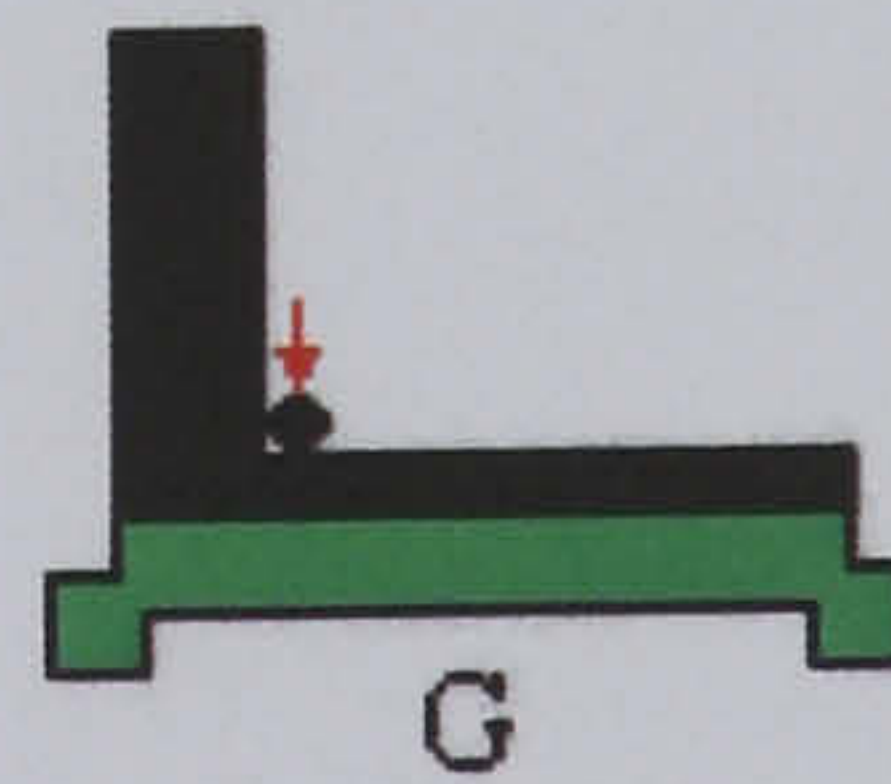
Ballinbreich
90' x 160'

Earl of Dundonald



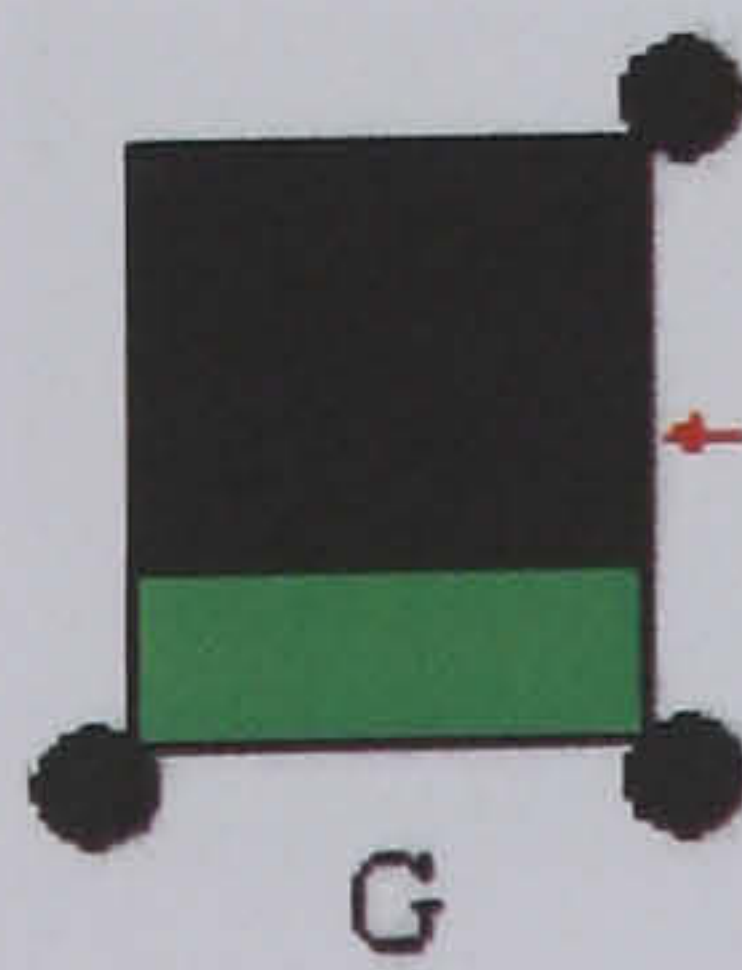
Auchans
96' x 84'

Earl of Kincardine

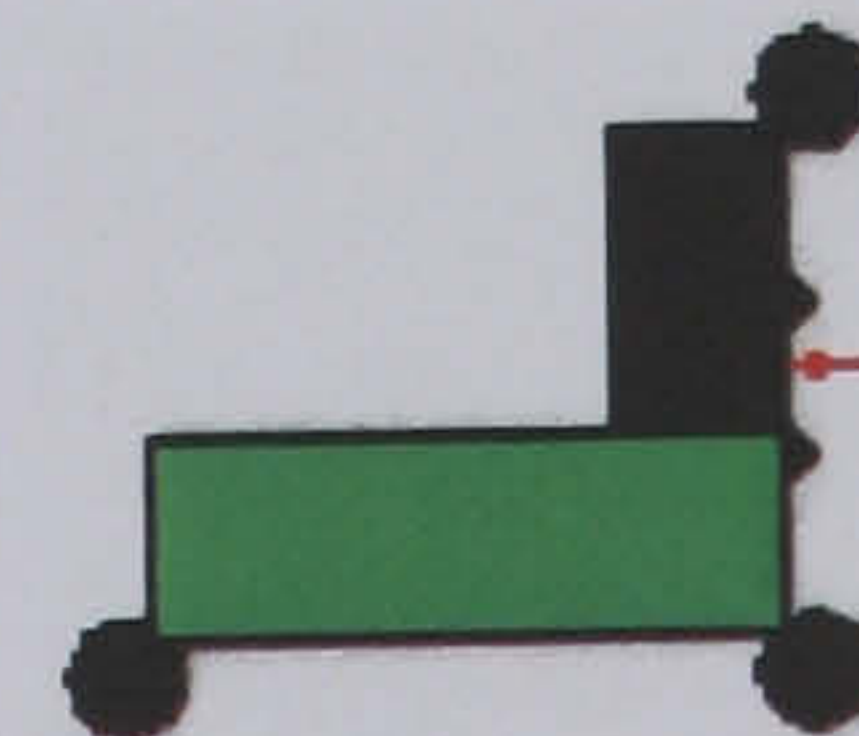


Culross Abbey House
145' x 118'

Charles Maitland



Hatton
126' x 111'

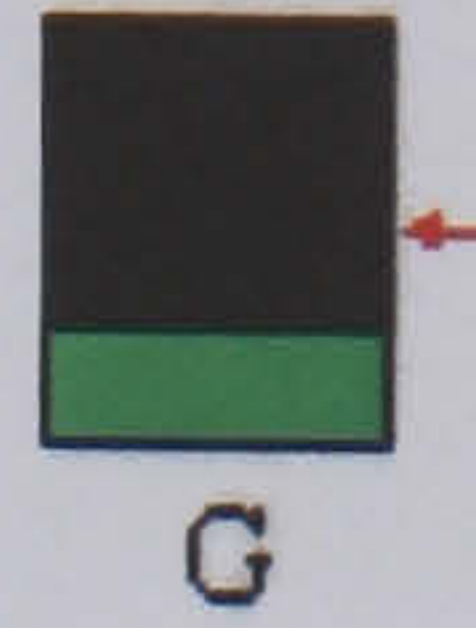


Dudhope
111' x 126'

The Principal Houses of the Treasury Commissioners

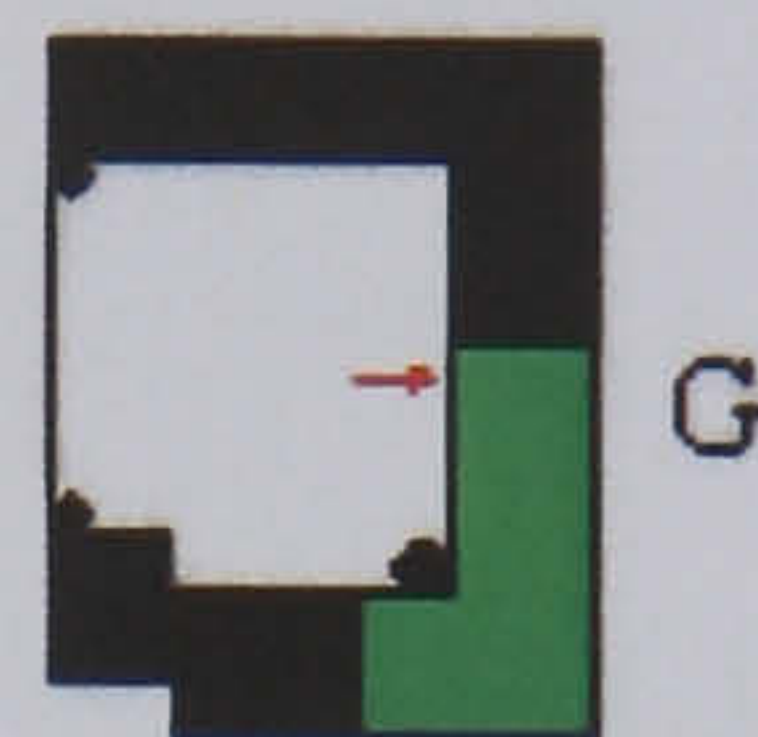
Summary of Dimensions, Orientation and Location of Gardens and Principal Reception Rooms

Earl of Atholl



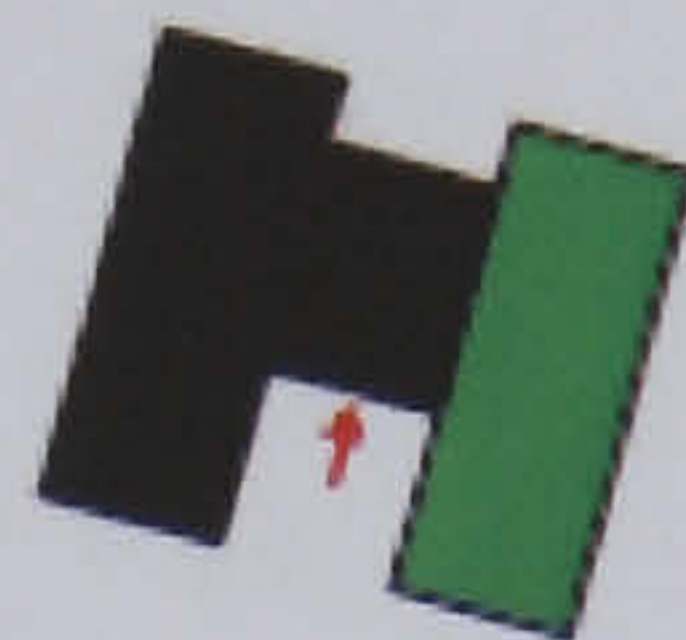
Dunkeld
70' x 55'

Earl of Argyll

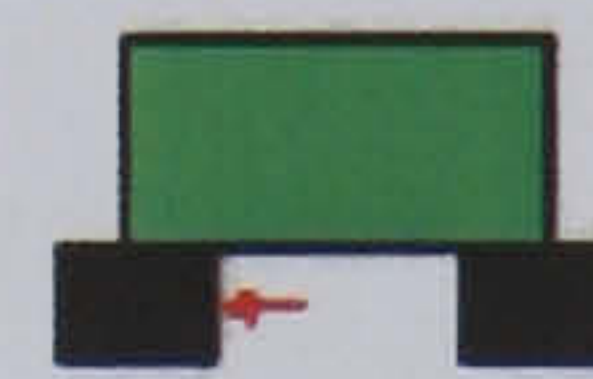


Argyll's Lodging
111' x 90'

Earl of Moray

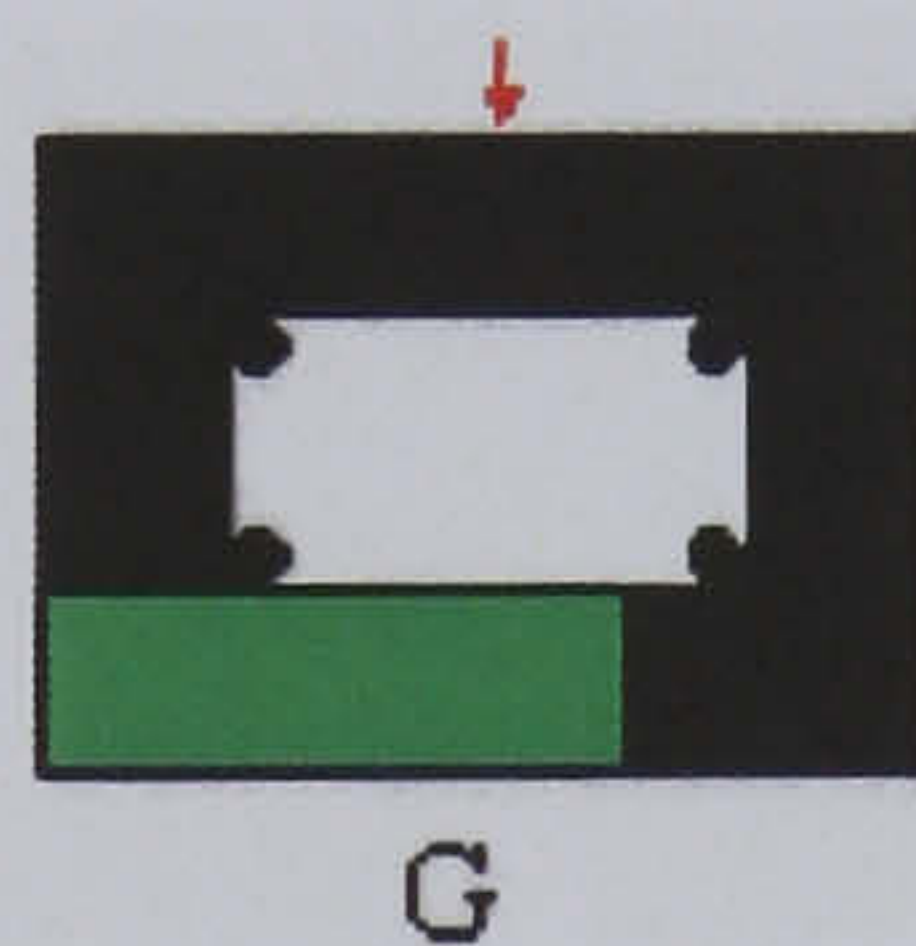


Donibristle
80' x 88'



Castle Stewart
96' x 54'

Earl of Queensberry

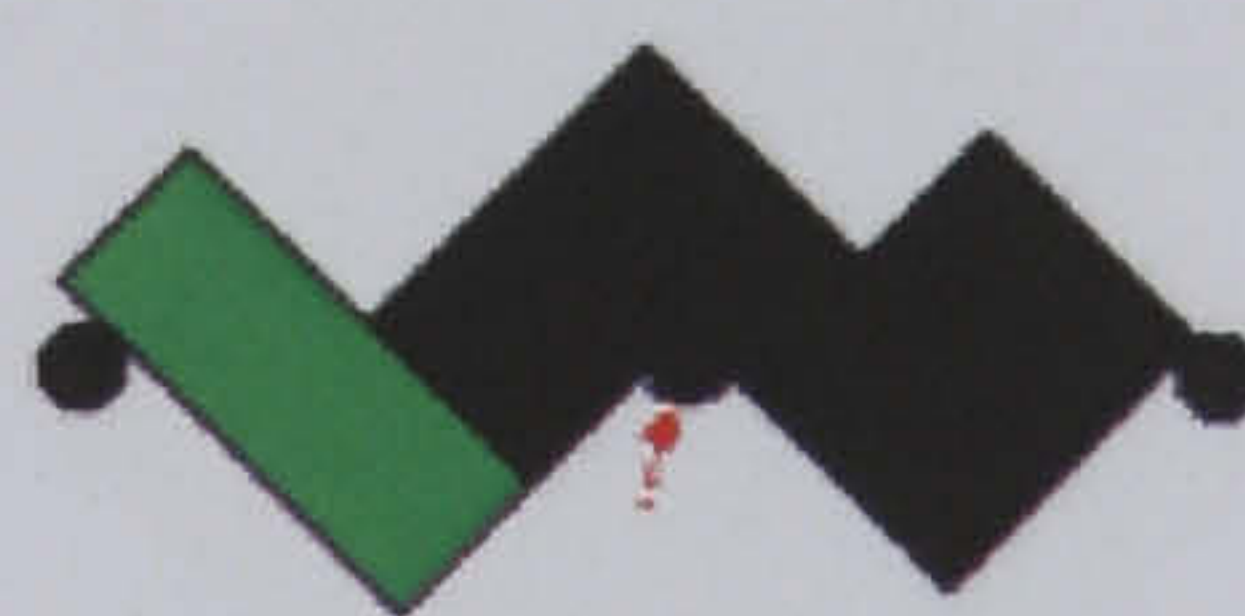


Drumlanrig
146' x 106'

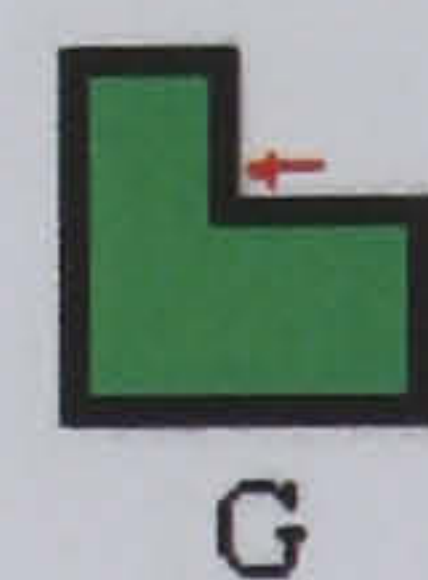


Sanquhar
135' x 84'

Earl of Strathmore



Glamis
Frontispiece 190'



Castle Lyon
64' x 64'

Key:

1. All houses are oriented N (top) – S (bottom).
2. Each house is drawn to the same scale.
3. Principal reception rooms are shown green.
4. Main entrance is depicted by red arrow.
5. Gardens are marked G.

John, 2nd Earl of Lauderdale**Thirlestane****Origins**

The house was probably reconstructed by John, 1st Lord Maitland in about 1570: a long, narrow building, located above the Leader Water, with massive corner towers and five circular towers on each flanking wall, most containing turnpike stairs. In external appearance, Thirlestane bore a resemblance to the Chateau of Loches on the Loire.⁴⁹ The main entrance is said to have been located on one side of the house, providing access to the principal stair in one corner tower. The ground floor was vaulted; the principal reception rooms lay on the first floor.⁵⁰

Post Restoration building works

The main contract for masonwork, signed in August 1670, commissioned Robert Mylne, the King's Master Mason (under the supervision of Sir William Bruce), to construct a balustraded terrace at the west end of the house, flanked by two matching pavilions, which provided access to a new entrance doorway. The terrace was to be approached by a flight of steps leading from the forecourt containing an outer gateway flanked by a second pair of pavilions. On each side of the forecourt there was to be a court of offices, the one to the north containing stables and its neighbour on the south, containing the kitchens.⁵¹

According to Johan Slezzer's drawings, the plan for reshaping the interior of Thirlestane involved striking out the vaulted basement and the first floor hall, replacing them with a private apartment for the Lauderdale's on the ground floor and a state apartment above. The private apartment would consist of a low vestibule, a low dining room, a drawing room and a bedchamber with matching closets and dressing rooms. The state apartment would comprise a high vestibule, the great chamber, the great drawing room and the principal bedchamber with a closet and dressing room. The two storeys were to be linked by a great stair in the south west tower.⁵² There was, however, a problem of achieving this objective within

Thirlestane

the confines of the existing building: the house was not long enough to accommodate both a well-proportioned state dining room (great chamber) and a high vestibule. An intriguing debate took place between Bruce and Lauderdale about the relative merits of status, convenience and proportion, the nuances of which both were keenly aware:

‘In the second great story seing the Great Chamber is too long for the breadth If it will not be fitt to take of by a thin partition twelve fut at the west end of the great Rome; by which means the great Rome will be better proportions being then forty fut long, and thre and twenty fut wide, this division will give a faire and handsom passage, betwixt the great stares and the litle drawing Rome in the Northwest Round’.⁵³

For Lauderdale the issue of decorum was of primary importance; he was concerned that there should be ‘a faire and decent passage’ from the Great Stairs. Meanwhile, Bruce believed that Lauderdale’s status would be better served by exhibiting his discernment in a Great Chamber of perfect proportion:

‘As to ye partition in ye great Chamber in ye 2nd storie wch My Lord urgeth, 1) that it will be more proportionable 2) that it will be inconvenient att ye first dash to goe from ye great stairs into ye Chief roome and lastlie that ye partition will affoord a conveniencie from ye great stairs to ye litle drawing roome. As to ye first, the least proportion for a hall of twentie foote wyde is for ye lenth allowed double ye same so att this rate ye proportion of this roome being 23 foote wyde is 46 foote long being taken from 53 wch is att fut ye full lenth of it, yr remaynes only for a vestibule but 7 foote and ye thickness of ye partition is to be taken off that 7, so yr wold only remayne sex foote over for a vestibule, and all ye doores viz of ye stair case, of ye litle drawing roome and ye back stairs att ye east corner yrof wold fall to ye eastward of ye partition by more then fyve foote; but ye roomes of 23 foote wydness & 16 foote of height wch is ye breadth height of this roome is allowed for good proportion more then twyce ye breadth to ye lenth, and in my oppinion cannot spair so much as a trans to be taken off ye lenth of it wtout wronging it

Thirlestane

very much. As to ye 2nd to cutt off als much off ye hall as might be a proportionable roome and to prevent ye stepping aft ye Stair att first into it wold rehyre att least ye full breadth for ye lenth, wch wold leave litle above ye half to remayne so that yr wold be no proportion betwixt ye ante Chamber & ye roome of State, and though it could spair ye 12 footes proposed by My Lord for a Cupboard, that wold show verie ill to step from ye great & handsome staire into so narrow a passadge wch wold occasion a verie suddain turn to goe from it into ye roome of state; besydes that ye service of a Cupboard upon any solemne occasion wold choake it & damm up ye passage any way and rob ye oyr roome from ye chieff & heartsome light from ye west wch could not be recovered by a window from ye north wher now ye sydwall Chimney stands'.⁵⁴

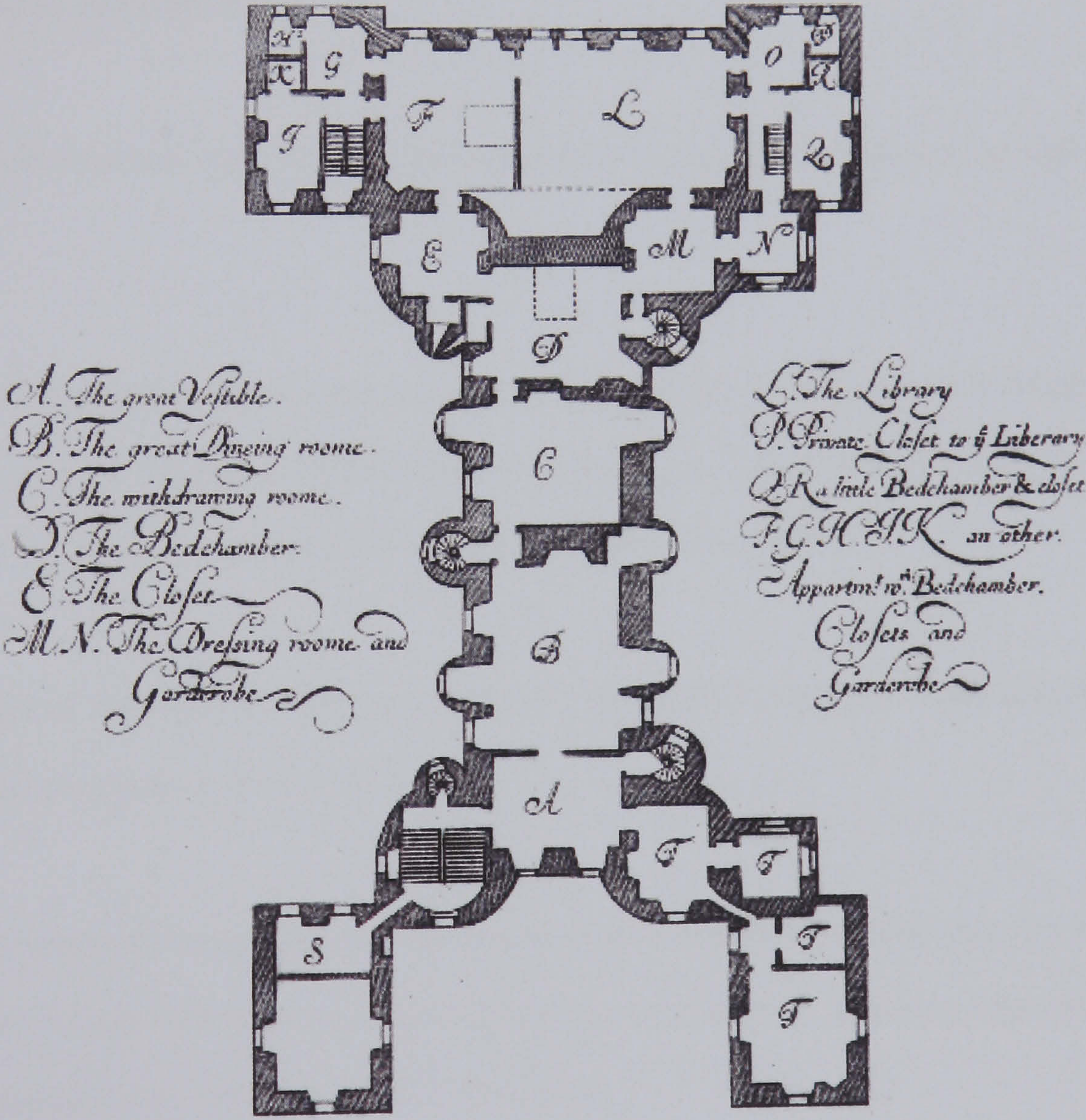
Status and convenience eventually triumphed over proportion: an outer vestibule was created and the proportions of the Great Chamber were compromised. All of which says much about the Earl of Lauderdale's underlying ambitions.

The great majority of the plasterwork in the house was carried out by Thomas Alborn who undertook 'to compleit and finish with handsome and fashionable cornish mullers in everie rounge ... as shall be appoynted and made choise of be Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie'. However, Alborn was not entrusted with the rooms in the state apartment; their ornate fretwork ceilings were committed instead to George Dunsterfield, who had travelled from London to work at Holyroodhouse. Similarly, the oak panelling on the ground floor was carved by a 'Dutch joyner', Mathias Jansen, who was assisted by a group of Scottish wrights; when Jansen departed in 1676, he was replaced by two more Dutch joiners, Heinderich Meiners and John Christian Ulrich.⁵⁵

Thirlestane

Contemporary descriptions

‘As also by the stated accounts of the building at Thirliston Castle; which was the house he fully resolved to settle his family in, and would never hear of such arguments as were aledged against it ... He did ever say there were divers Lords greater than his family in East Lothian, but none like his in Lauderdale’.⁵⁶



Slezer’s fully annotated, but unexecuted, plan of the state apartment at Thirlestane
(Theatrum Scotiae)

Lethington**Origins**

A fifteenth century towerhouse, which was remodelled by John, 1st Earl of Lauderdale, who enlarged the windows, remodelled the stairs and redecorated the interior. He is said to have built a long T-shaped wing of two main storeys on the east side of the tower, providing an additional series of principal rooms en suite with the vaulted hall in the old tower. Of the three Scottish houses that Lauderdale inherited in 1645, Lethington was the best appointed.⁵⁷

Post Restoration building works

In 1666, Charles Maitland reported to his brother that he had completed a survey of the park at Lethington:

‘In the last memorandum about yr new park att Lethingtoun you desayered a draught off it to be sent you that you might ther befor contrave a new entrie to the hous accordingly last wick I was ther 3 dayes about it & have hier sent you the efforts off my work’.⁵⁸

With the approval of Sir Robert Moray and the Earl of Tweeddale, work began on the stone dike in 1669 and was completed in about 1677.⁵⁹

Between 1673 and 1677, a ‘new chamber’ was added to the T-shaped wing. Although sash windows and marble chimney pieces were fitted and John Hulbert was commissioned to plaster Lauderdale’s study, the standard of decoration was less lavish than at Thirlestane.⁶⁰

Lethington**Contemporary descriptions**

‘Lethinton which hee did always say was none of his tytles; nor was it his paternal estate, but only gifted by a lady, and of no more worth but the single touer, and about 200 lb of rent to it’.⁶¹

‘The ancient Seat of the Maitlands, Earls of Lauderdale. It's an old Tower, full of very good Conveniences, and one good Apartment made by the Duke of Lauderdale who also closed the Park with a Stone Wall. There are some beautiful Avenues in this Park, and a great deal of old planting round the house: But the Duke having no Sons of his own, and being a little Wife-ridden, left this fine Seat to Talmash, leaving the Castle of Lauder in Lauderdale to his brother, to support the Title of Earl’.⁶²



The 15th century tower of Lethington with the 17th century wing
(RCAHMS)

Brunstane

Origins

The house was acquired by the 2nd Earl of Lauderdale and partially remodelled before the Civil War: an L-plan block of three main storeys with an octagonal stairtower situated in the re-entrant angle. The principal reception rooms were located on the first floor. Adjacent to the main house there stood a building described in the accounts as ‘the wester house’; this seems to have been a two-storeyed range of offices, since it contained a kitchen as well as a turnpike stair.⁶³

Post Restoration building works

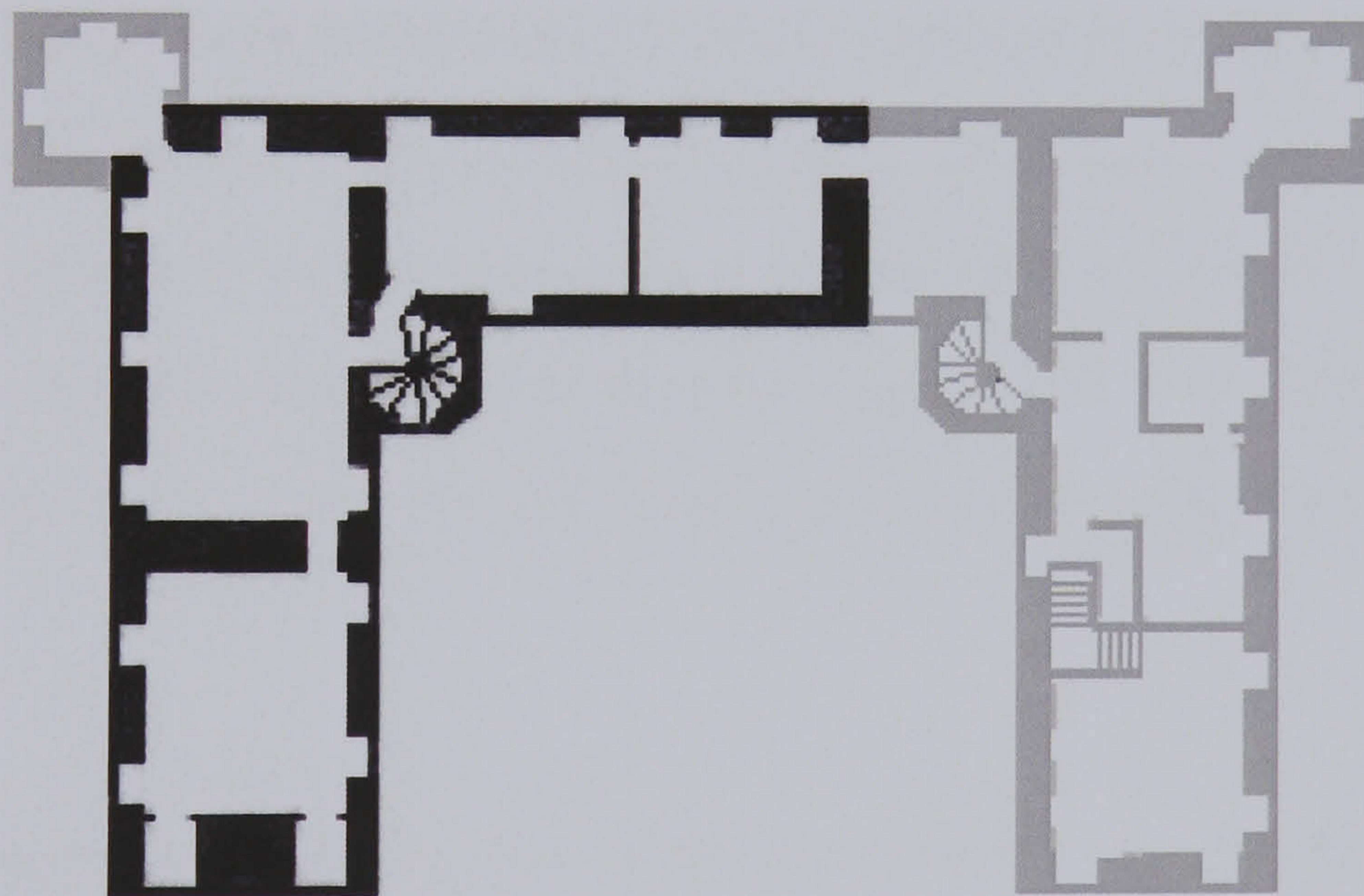
In order to regularise the shape of the original house, Sir William Bruce produced preliminary plans to build a second L-plan block at right angles to the existing building, forming a U-plan.⁶⁴ On seeing Bruce’s plans, Lauderdale repeated exactly the same proposals that he had made for achieving uniformity at Thirlestane; he recommended first that all the slates should be the same colour and then that pavilions should be added to each corner:

‘I need repeat that I will have all the House, new & old, Pavilions & all, covered with blew skailzie, because I told you it before, and of this I expect a quick answer’.⁶⁵

Building works at Brunstane began in November 1672, when a contract was placed with Patrick Wotherspoon, mason in Musselburgh, for the construction of a bridge over the Brunstane Burn, which was to ‘joyne to the aveneu staiked out by Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie and answer exactlie to the midle of the samen’. A month later, a second contract was agreed with Wotherspoon for the building of the house itself. Unlike Thirlestane where numerous Dutch tradesmen were employed to obtain the highest possible standards, the finishing of Brunstane was left to local craftsmen.⁶⁶

Brunstane

The balanced façade of Brunstane with projecting wings
(RCAHMS)



Conjectural outline of Sir William Bruce's proposals for Brunstane
black = original house grey = new building works

John, 2nd Earl of Tweeddale:**Yester****Origins**

It is said that the house was constructed in 1582 by William, 5th Lord Yester: the original building consisted of a four-storey tower, to which a projecting wing had been added. Although the Hays of Yester held extensive estates in Peeblesshire, this was regarded as their principal seat.⁶⁷

Post Restoration building works

From the evidence of Jacob de Witt's painting of Yester, the house bore a considerable resemblance to Hatton, with projecting wings on either side of the original building. However, the extent of the reconstruction carried out during the life of the 2nd Earl of Tweeddale has never been quantified; it was only after his death, that his son commissioned James Smith to design a new classically inspired house.⁶⁸ It seems, however, that the 2nd Earl had planned to reform the house (plans that were discussed by Sir William Bruce and Sir Robert Moray in 1670), but that his aspirations were curtailed by his straightened financial circumstances. From a letter to Lord Yester in April 1671, it is evident that some building works were in progress:

‘One being for the high hall the other for the large chamber in the end of it which I intend to make a drawing Roum ... All haste is making to finish my house against June, pray haste home the chimneys’.⁶⁹

According to an inventory of 1689, the house contained both a state apartment and a private apartment, although it is difficult to determine how these rooms were arranged. (see appendix 5F/15)

Information regarding the improvements is limited only to furnishings. In addition to the chimney pieces, Lord Yester was also asked to look out for fire grates and paintings:

Yester

‘I would have them neat & hansom of the newest fashone for burning of wood or coal as we may think fitt & andirons with dogs & tongs & shovel conforme & all things belonging to a chimney’.⁷⁰

‘I have yet a greater trouble to put you to for pieces of painting to plant above chimneys & over the heads of dors for 4 chimney pieces & 5 dore heads ... thes may be all landskips or ruins with small figurs or storys with lager figures’.⁷¹

Tweeddale was a notable planter and improver; the park at Yester seems to have been his abiding passion. He even went to the length of instructing his son to take measurements of various avenues in London, which he later implemented at Yester:

‘My parke will be closed within this month and I am desinging som long walks in it, if you pleas to send me the breadth of the walks in St James Park, both the largest as that be the Pell Mel, and that we walked in beyond the cannal, and also the narrower, it will help me much’.⁷²

He asked him to investigate the supply of birds, fish and trees:

‘As for the fowls to your parke I have not had a long enough discourse with Mr May to give you ane account as yet but I would know if you have a mind for carps or any other sorts of fishes not to be had there that I may send all downe together, they tell me they may be easily carried if recommended to a carefull skipper’.⁷³

‘For your trees I have bespoke all you ordered and added some few more to them and now only waits for a ship, you may have myrtles Spanish and Indean Jasmine but they require to be set in a house the winter time you may write if you will have them and oranges which I shall cause bespeake at Antwerpe against the time of yeare of transporting them which is the later end of Aprill’.⁷⁴

Yester

According to the repeated reports that were sent to him by his wife, his deer gave him the greatest concern:

‘For your dear that you desire to hear more of I can give no further account of them, for we doe not know what way they got out having gon in the night bot it is supposed the old buck leapt the ston wall, and the oyr being a litle young buck had got thorow the paleing & so wandard out in the night bot it was impossible to catch any of them.’⁷⁵

Contemporary descriptions

‘The Palace of Yester, the capital Seat of Hay, Marquis of Tweeddale, stands in the middle of the best planted Park I ever saw: The Park Walls are about eight Miles in Circumference; and I dare adventure to say, there is a Million of full grown Trees in it. In short, it’s larger, as well walled, and more regularly planted than Richmond in Surrey’.⁷⁶

Pinkie**Origins**

The suburban villa of Alexander, 1st Earl of Dunfermline, Lord Chancellor, acquired by Tweeddale in lieu of debts from his son in about 1655. A tall house remodelled by Chancellor Seton between 1607 and 1613, with a long projecting wing overlooking the garden. The principal stair, housed in the original building, led to the first floor; a corbelled stair tower provided access to the viewing platform. The principal reception rooms were located on the second floor: the King's Chamber, two subsidiary chambers and the Long Gallery. The ceilings of the chambers were elaborately plastered, and the coved ceiling of the gallery was vividly painted. At the centre of the inner court, there was a very fine early seventeenth century fountain.⁷⁷

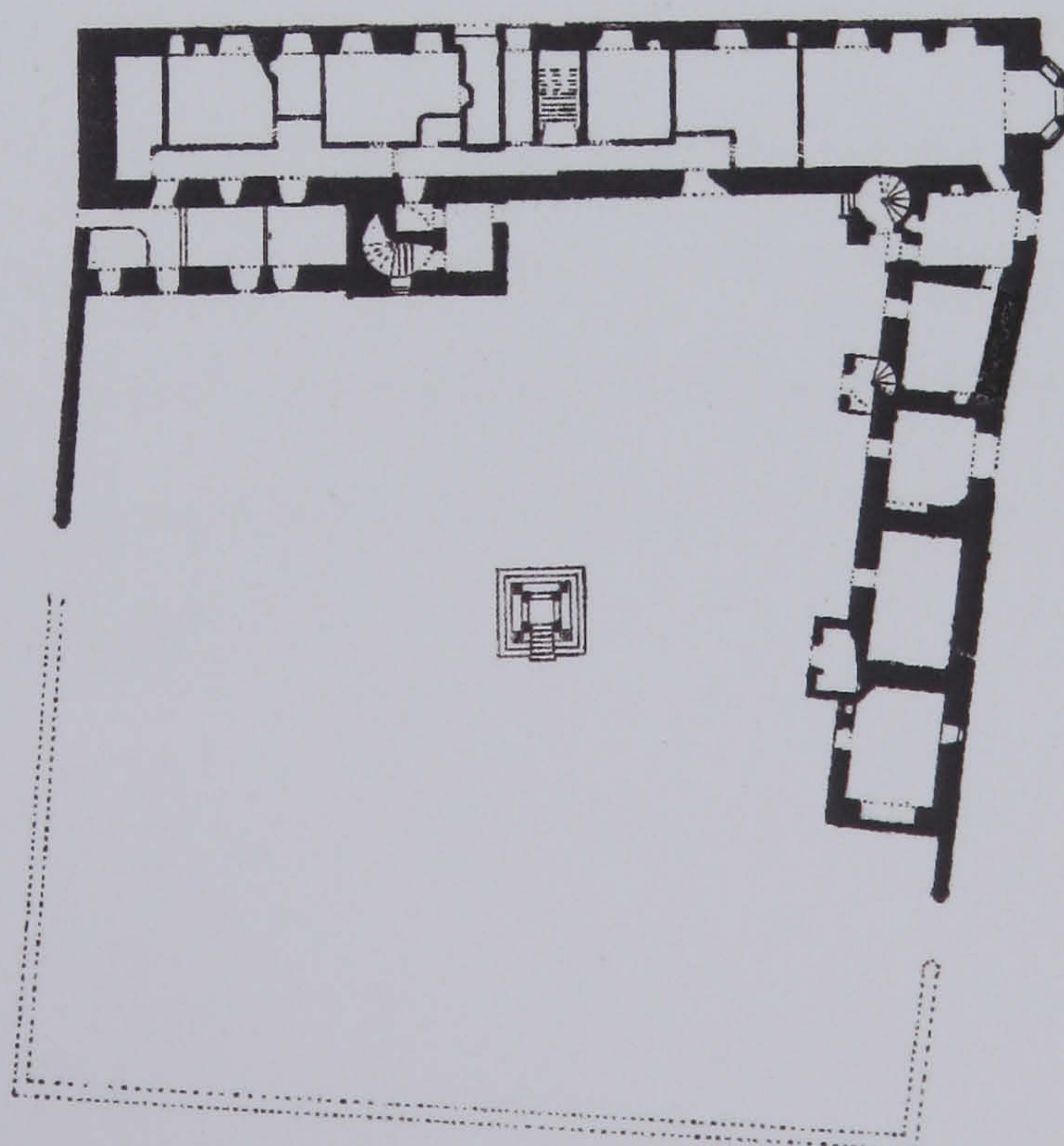
Post Restoration building works

There is no record of any building works by the 2nd Earl of Tweeddale. However, a household inventory of 1689 confirms that the family did occupy the house, albeit on an infrequent basis. (see appendix 5F/14) The long gallery was still full of pictures, but the rooms were very sparsely furnished. It seems that additional furniture was transported to Pinkie from Yester when required:

‘I see not how our family and furniture can be transported till the winter be over for I dare not remove the children least the change should alter them in the winter nor while we are hung hear can I displenish this house to furnish pinkey, so there will be a necessity that we stay at Edr while the house of pinkey is a dressing then our furnitur can easily be brought from this and servants will have little els to do and I can goe to pinkie once in two or 3 days and order things to be done and get the house provided of all necessarys that most be ere we can fetch our family there’.⁷⁸

Pinkie**Contemporary descriptions**

‘The Palace of Pinkey, built by Chancellor Seaton, Earl of Dunfermline, and now belonging to the Marquis of Tweeddale, a most noble Seat. In the Court before the House is a large Stone Well, cover’d with an Imperial Crown of Stone, supported by Pillars of the Ionick Order. The great Hall on the right, as you enter, is adorn’d with Views of the great Cities of Italy; and in a Drawing-Room of it is a Billiard Table, both pav’d with Stone. The great Stair-case on the left, as you enter, is ballustraded with Iron, and crowded with Pictures. The first Apartment consists of a Dining-Room, Drawing-Room and Bed-Chamber, very spacious, and curiously wainscoted with Oak, and all three with the Seasons in Tapestry of the small Figures and finest sort ...The great Gallery is very long and spacious; this Gallery is crowded with Pictures, some of them pretty good...There is also in this Gallery, well preserv’d, the Tree of the Family of Tweedales, from 970 to this day, the Giffards and the Frasers. The Parterre behind the Palace is very large, and nobly adorn’d with Evergreens, and on each side of it spacious Gardens; the whole in a well-planted Park of the Circumference of three Miles, walled around...I must own, if I were Owner of Pinkey, I should hardly have built Yester’.⁷⁹



The inner court of Pinkie with the ornate well at the centre. (MacGibbon and Ross)

Dalgety**Origins**

Like Pinkie, the house was acquired by Tweeddale in lieu of debts from Charles, 2nd Earl of Dunfermline c.1655. 'It was repaired and beautified with gardens by Chancellor Seaton, Earl of Dunfermling'.⁸⁰

Post Restoration building works

There is no record of any building works by the 2nd Earl of Tweeddale, nor do any plans exist for the house. However, an inventory of 1707 suggests that Dalgety did possess a state apartment comprising a dining room, drawing room and 'Queen Anne's Room', together with two family bedchambers and two guest bedchambers, but without drawings of the house, it is impossible to define how these rooms were arranged. (see appendix 5F/24)

Neidpath**Origins**

An L-plan house of massive, vaulted construction, perched on a steep bank overlooking the River Tweed. The main entrance led directly to the great vaulted hall lay on the first floor via a scale stair, excavated from the thickness of the walls; alternative access within the house was provided by a number of narrow turnpike stairs. It is said that the house was enlarged by the 1st Earl of Tweeddale in 1654, who probably remodelled the entrance to the house and inserted the scale stair. These building works also included the construction of a fine terraced garden.⁸¹

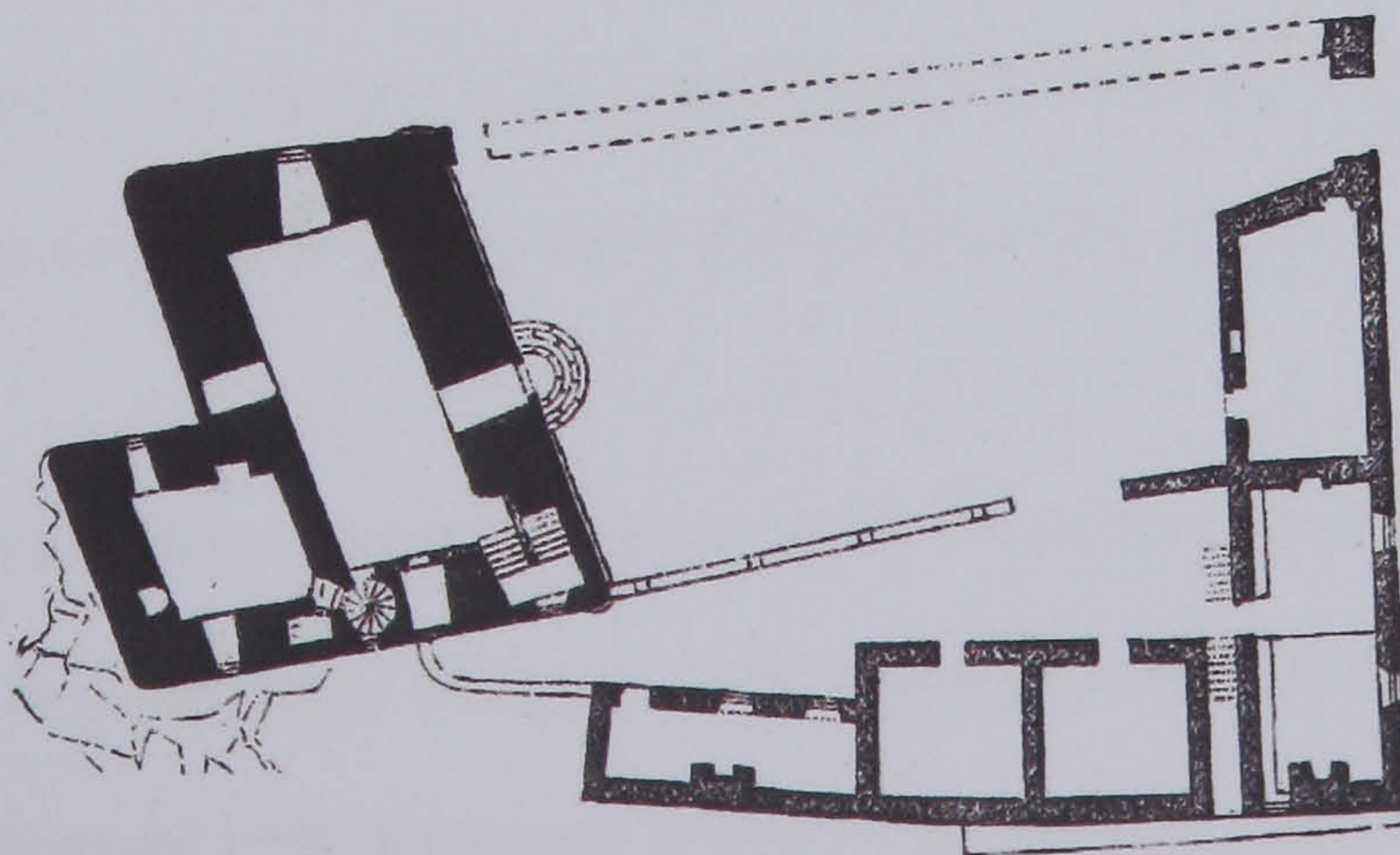
Neidpath

Post Restoration building works

There is no record of reconstruction by the 2nd Earl of Tweeddale, but like Pinkie, the house was occupied by the family.⁸² Neidpath was sold to the Earl of Queensberry in 1686, in order to relieve Tweeddale's outstanding debts.

Contemporary descriptions

‘The seat of Douglas, Earl of March. The first Earl was 2nd son to the first Duke of Queensbury. The House is a large convenient Seat, situated on a Precipice, and hath a comanding Prospect over the Hills of Tweeddale, which very much resemble the Downs of Sussex’.⁸³



The precipitous location of Neidpath, overlooking the River Tweed
(MacGibbon and Ross)

John, 7th Earl of RothesLeslie**Origins**

An L-shaped house of the sixteenth century, perched above the River Leven. The principal corps de logis, with vaulted basement and first floor hall and dining room, ran parallel to the river. A second wing, which contained the bedchamber of the 6th Earl of Rothes, ran at right angles to the corps de logis. The main stair lay at the west end of the building and a spiral stair at the juncture between the south and east wings. The kitchen and domestic offices were accommodated in a separate wing on the north side of the house.⁸⁴

Post Restoration building works

A long and very detailed contract was drawn up in 1667, between John, 7th Earl of Rothes, Lord Chancellor, and John Mylne, the King's Master Mason, in which Sir William Bruce was nominated custodian of the 'draughts & mapes ... ffor regulating theirow ffor the use of both parties until the said work be finished'.

Although the plans for Leslie no longer exist, the terms of the contract are so detailed that they provide a very accurate account of what was intended. Only two sections of the original building were to be retained: the south wing, overlooking the River Leven, which contained the hall and the dining room and the east wing, which housed 'his Graces bedchamber'. Everything else was to be demolished to make way for the new 'ffrontispeece' and the new north wing. These new buildings were then linked to what remained of the old house to form a courtyard, 'some thre score ten foot sqaire'.⁸⁵

At the centre of the new façade, there was to be a porch, 'with ane handsome arch in ye midle and ane on aither side thereof ye poasts or pillers of ye sd arches shall be garnished with comlie & pilaster work with the basses chapters & intablement efter that maner in decent and orderlie work'. The porch gave access to a 'low hall'; on one side of the hall there was a stone 'privie stair' leading to the top of the house, and

Leslie

on the other a large wooden scale and platt staircase. On the south side of the hall, there was a 'lairge parlor', a bedchamber and closet and on the north side, the porter's lodge and 'severall office houses and chambers butteries or cellars'. Immediately above the low hall, there was a 'lairge dyning rowme' with access from both the main and privy staircases. To the south of the dining room lay a 'handsome withdrawing rowme' and a bedchamber, both having communication with the privy stair. To the north 'ther shall be ane handsome ffair staitlie bedchamber that may admitt of ane bed of staite with ane alcove', together with 'ane handsome closett and gardrope' and an antechamber. The ceilings of the great dining room, drawing room and both bedrooms were to be 'enricht with statlie & rich freat worke in a beautifull mainer' and the stone chimneys should be 'handsomelie statlie wrought'.

The ground floor of the new north wing was to contain the kitchen, the 'lettermeat house', cellars and larders, and in the eastern corner, the chapel. Under the chapel, in a basement, lay the brewhouse, gylehouse and bakehouse. On the first floor 'from end to end consisting of ane hundrethh fourtie sex foots length & tuentie tuo foots bredth shall be ane fair galarie enlightned with ffair windowes'. The ground floor of the original south wing contained a 'common waiting room' with access to the gardens, and 'ye parlor bedchambers and closetts that are to serve for his graces apartment or lodging', all of which were to be 'lyned with plaine cleane ffir dail boards'. Above his grace's apartment lay two more bedchambers and closets with plaster partitions, and on the top floor there were more bedchambers and closets, 'with all convenient entries passages transes doores windowes & chimnays therin desingit'.

Having specified the building works that were to be carried out on the house itself, the contract then defined various other works. Mylne was to construct walls around the outer court on the west side of the house. The north and south walls, 'three yairds high', were to stretch from the corners of the 'ffrontispiece' to the wall of the old orchard. These were to join up, 'att the distance of ane hundreth & fiftie foot' with a lower wall, 'ane yaird and ane half high'. In the high north wall, at right angles to the façade, there was to be a 'statlie gaite of handsome pilaster rustike worke with its entablement and ornaments according to the draught'. In the low west wall, parallel to the façade, there was a second 'seaming low gaite with a pedestoll on each syde and a gloab or pyramed upon each pedestool tuo foot

Leslie

wyde betwixt ye tuo pedestools'. The entrance to Leslie was not by a direct frontal approach, as it was at Thirlestane; you entered the outer court from the north side.

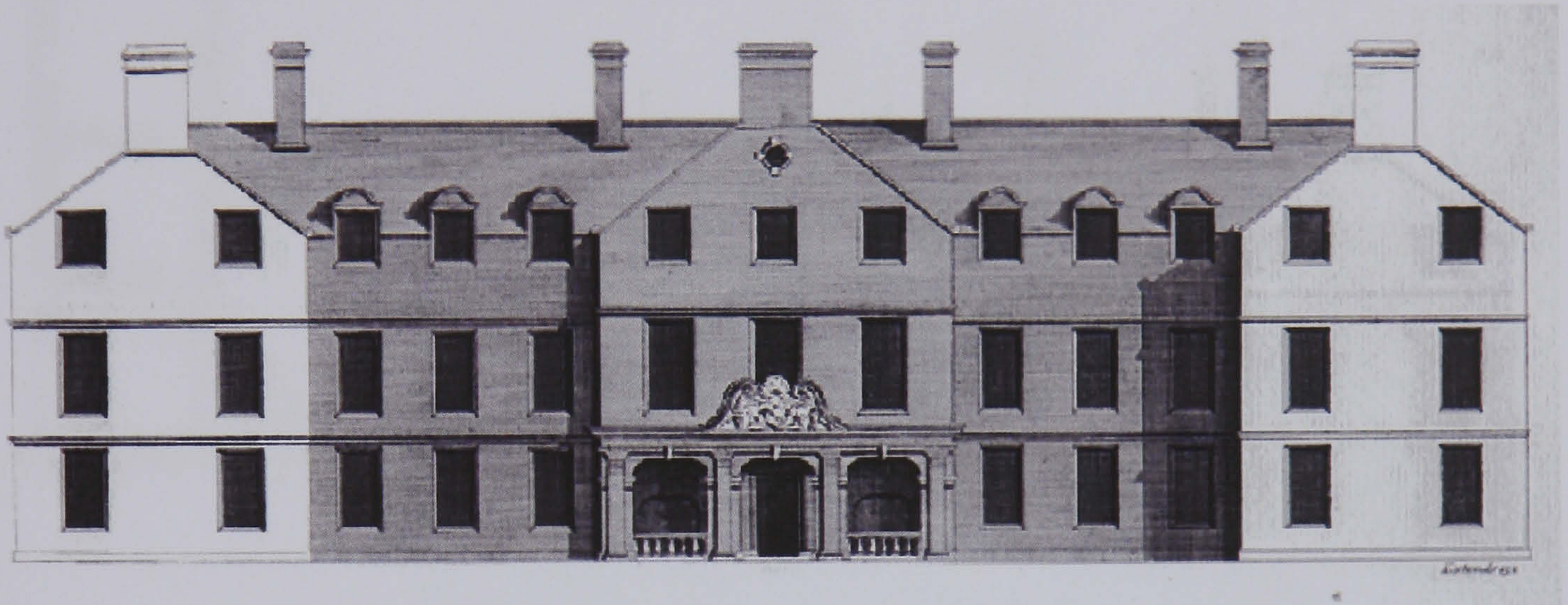
John Mylne was also contracted to build walks, terraces and stairs from the level of the house down to the river, 'it being now a steip banke'; to build a bridge over the river to the 'ground which is designit to be a garden plott' and to 'cast ditches & ponds on the west, north and east sides'. These gardens on the south side of the house, which were ornamented with statues, must have been extremely sheltered, but they must also have provided a splendid view of the old part of the house.

Contemporary descriptions

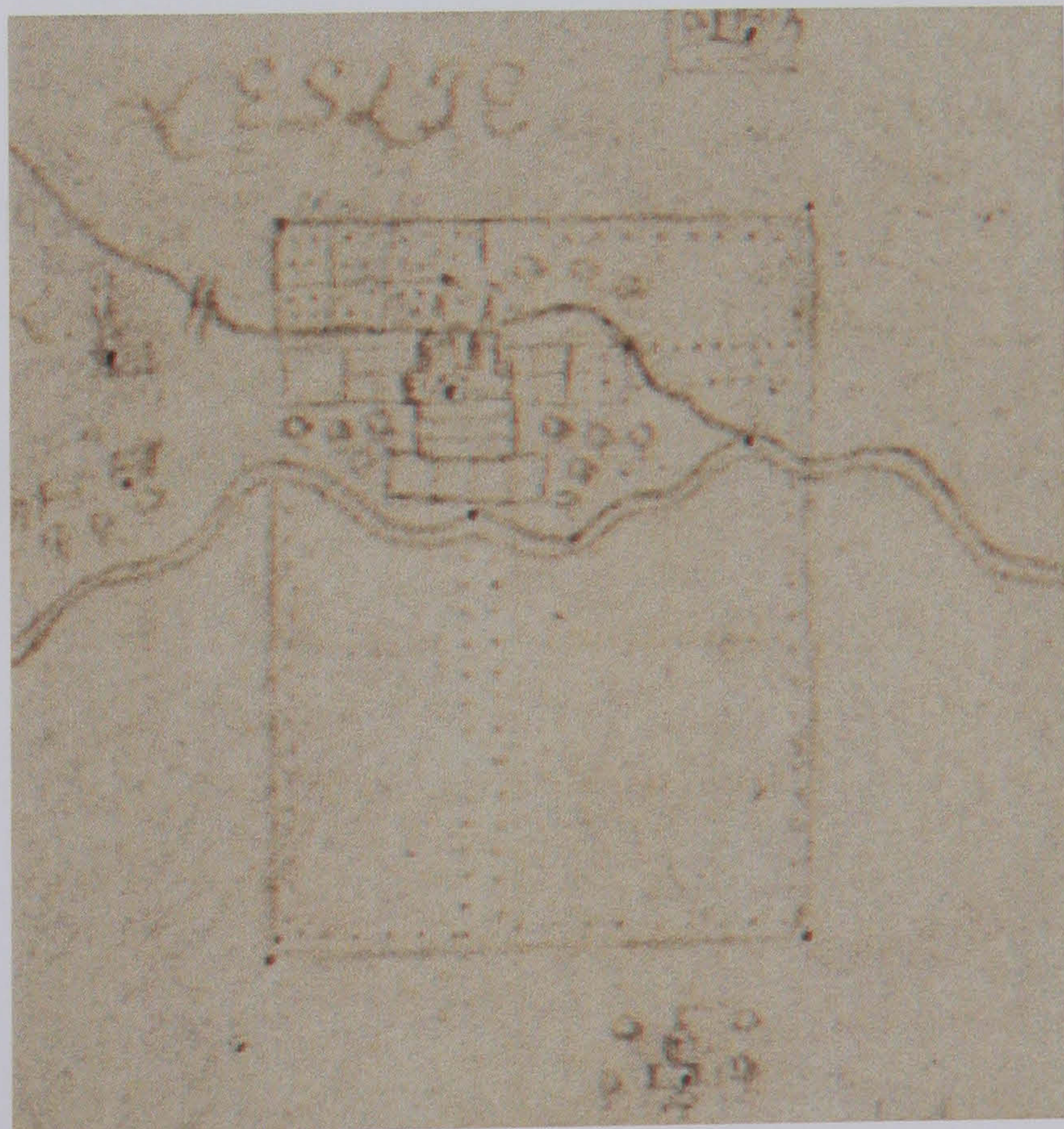
'The noble Palace of Lesly, the Ancient Paternal Seat of the Leslies, Earls of Rothes. This Seat, after the finishing of Holyroodhouse for the King, was built by that great architect, Sir William Bruce, then Master of the Works for Scotland ...It stands in the middle of a Park, surrounded with a Stone Wall, of six Miles in Circumference, on a point of land where Two Rivers washeth it on each side, and join in one at the end of the Gardens: It is extreamly well planted with full grown Trees, that at a Distance seem to be a large Wood; there's a noble Parterre to the East, cut out into Green Slopes, adorn'd with Ever-Greens, that reacheth to the Point where these Two Rivers meet: And from this Parterre on the South of the House, is a long Terras Walk, and under it Five several Terrases, to which you descend by stately Stairs, to another Square Garden by the River Side, with a Water-work in the middle, and around which the present Earl designs to carry the River. You enter the Palace by Two spacious Courts, with a Pavilion at each end of the first Court; the House is a large Square, with a paved Court in the middle: You enter it by a Vastibule, Ballustraded with Marble, into a large Hall, pav'd with Black and White Marble, with a spacious Parlour to the Right and Left: My Lord's own Apartment on the Ground Floor to the South is very Noble, as is the great Stair-case which leads to the Apartments of State above. This Apartment, where King James lodged when he was Duke of York, consists of a spacious Dining-

Leslie

Room, Antichamber, Drawing-Room, Bedchamber, Dressing-Room, and Closet, with a Gallery, the longest I ever saw, fill'd from one end to the other with Family Pictures; the Offices of this noble Palace are also well disposed, with noble Stables, and a Kitchen Garden on the North Side of the River'.⁸⁶



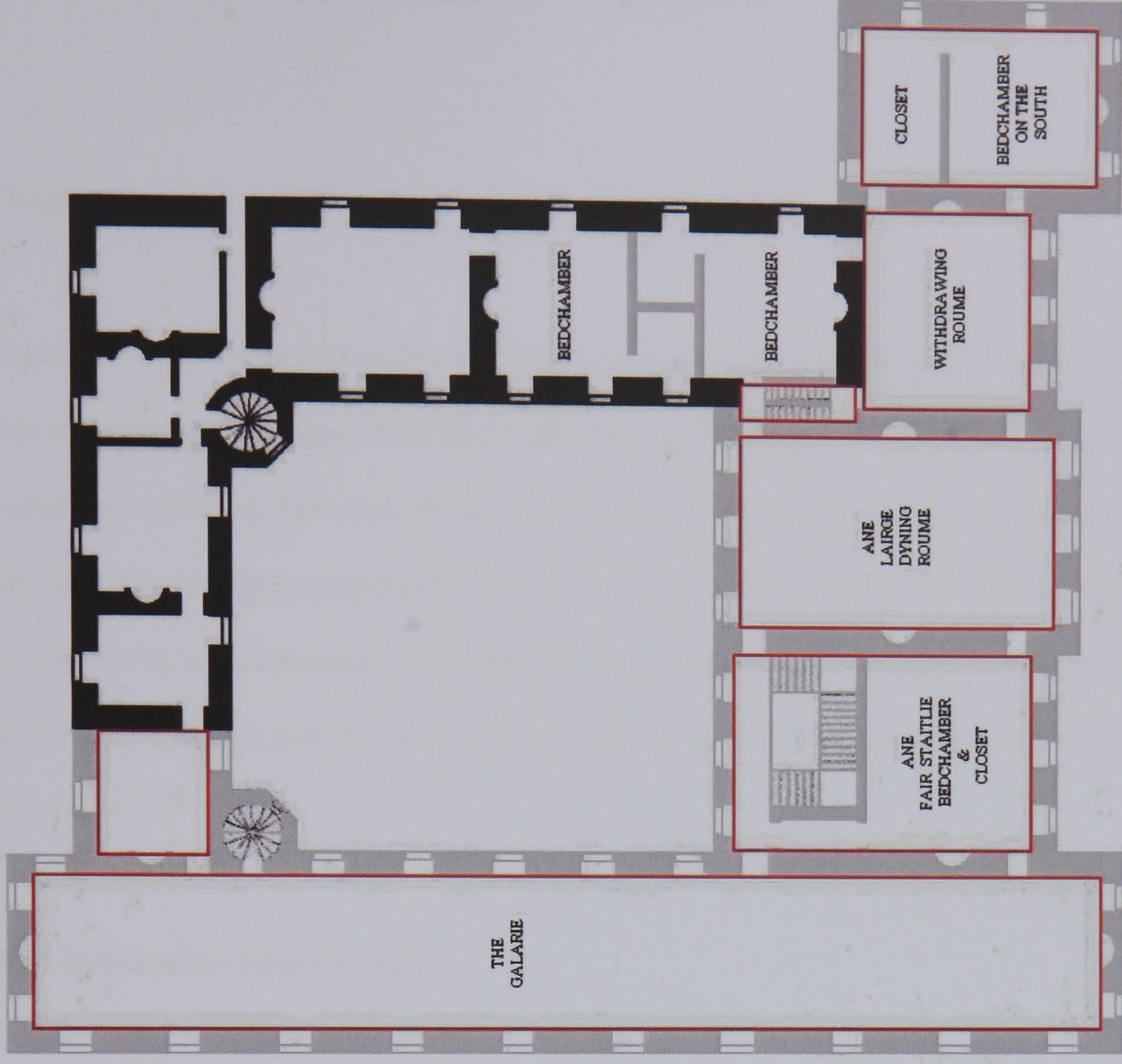
The new frontispiece of Leslie sandwiched between matching gables
(Vitruvius Scoticus)



Adair's map of Fife shows the terraces at Leslie leading down to the new garden beside the River Leven.
(National Library of Scotland)



Conjectural plan of ground floor



Conjectural plan of first floor

Drawn from plans in Vitruvius Scoticus and the 1667 Building Contract

LESLIE

APPENDIX 2C/3

Ballenbreich**Origins**

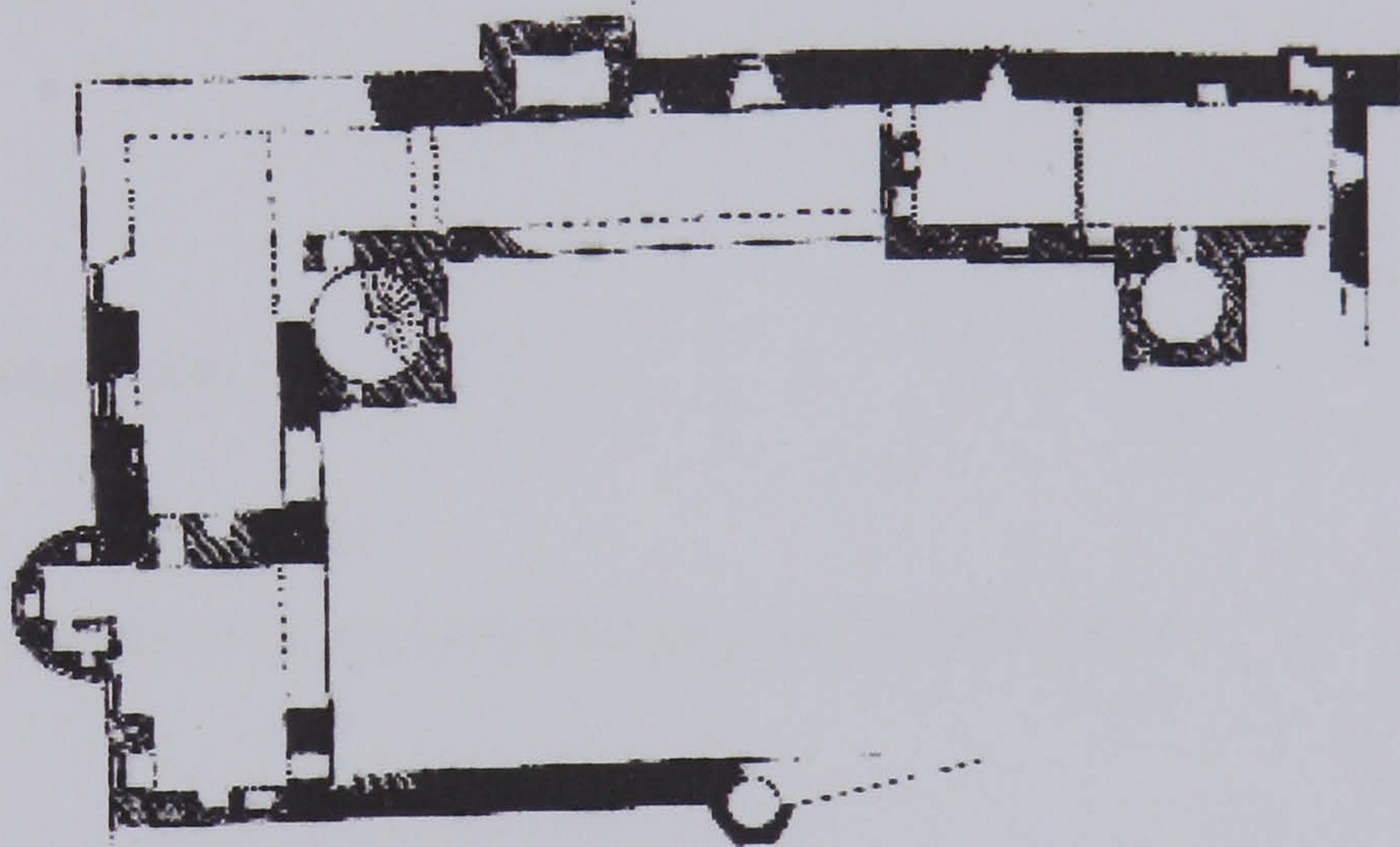
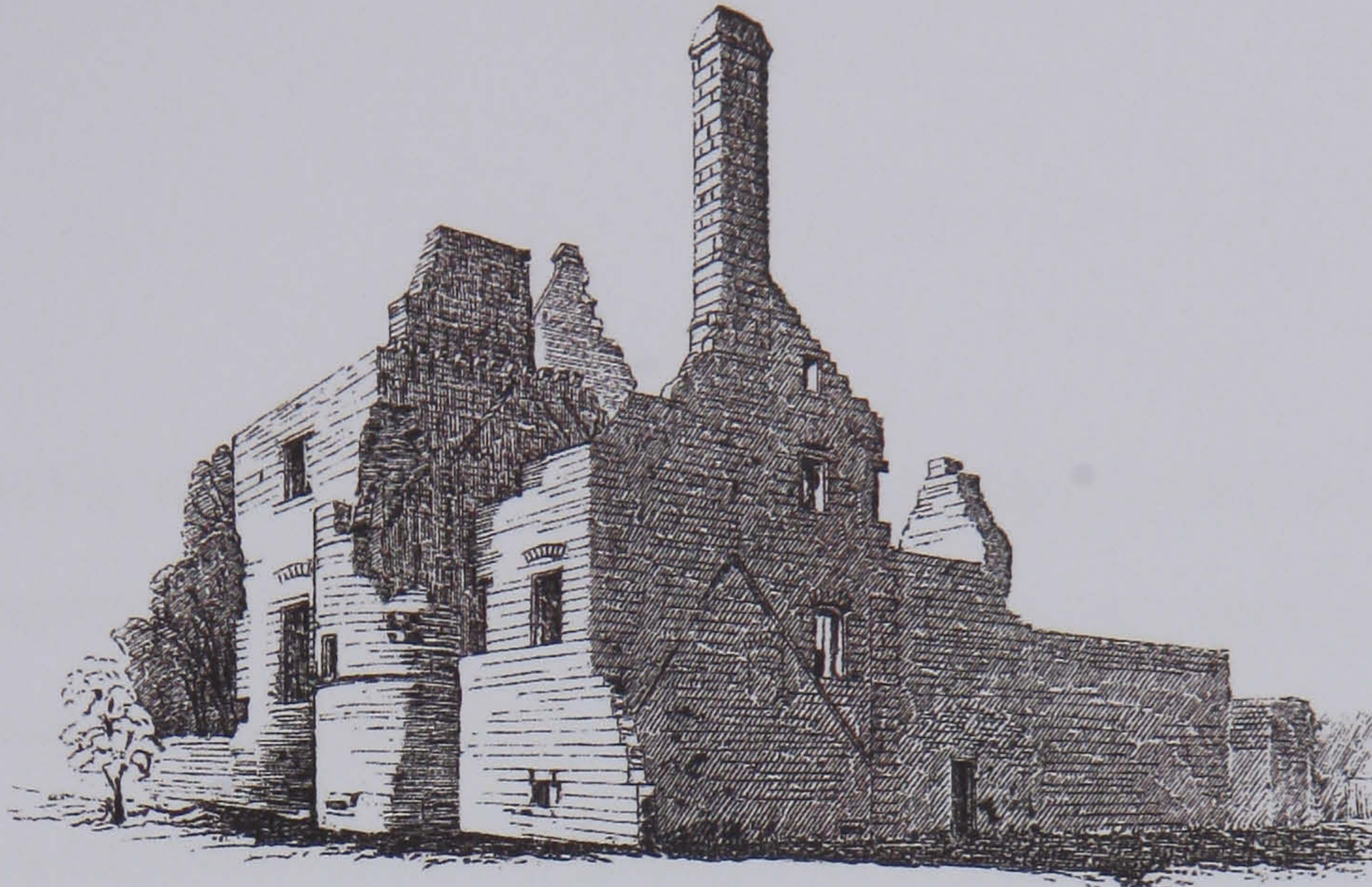
A large house constructed around two sides of a courtyard, on the banks of the River Tay, which probably served as the fishing lodge of the Earls of Rothes. Although the building has been remodelled on numerous occasions, the corps de logis, on the south side, is said to contain remnants from the fourteenth century. The principal reception rooms on the first floor were accessed by a large circular staircase, located in the re-entrant angle. The lodgings on the west side of the courtyard were served by a separate spiral stair. It is said that the most significant reconstruction was carried out by the 5th Earl of Rothes around 1572.⁸⁷

Post Restoration building works

There is no evidence that the 7th Earl of Rothes carried out any improvements during his lifetime.

Contemporary descriptions

‘the house is a big old building upon Tay, one of the seats of the Earl of Rothes’.⁸⁸

Ballenbreich

The ruins of Ballenbreich, the convenient lodge of the Earls of Rothes
(MacGibbon and Ross)

Sir William Cochrane, 1st Earl of Dundonald**Auchans****Origins**

The house was acquired by Sir William Cochrane in 1640, from the family of Wallace of Dundonald.

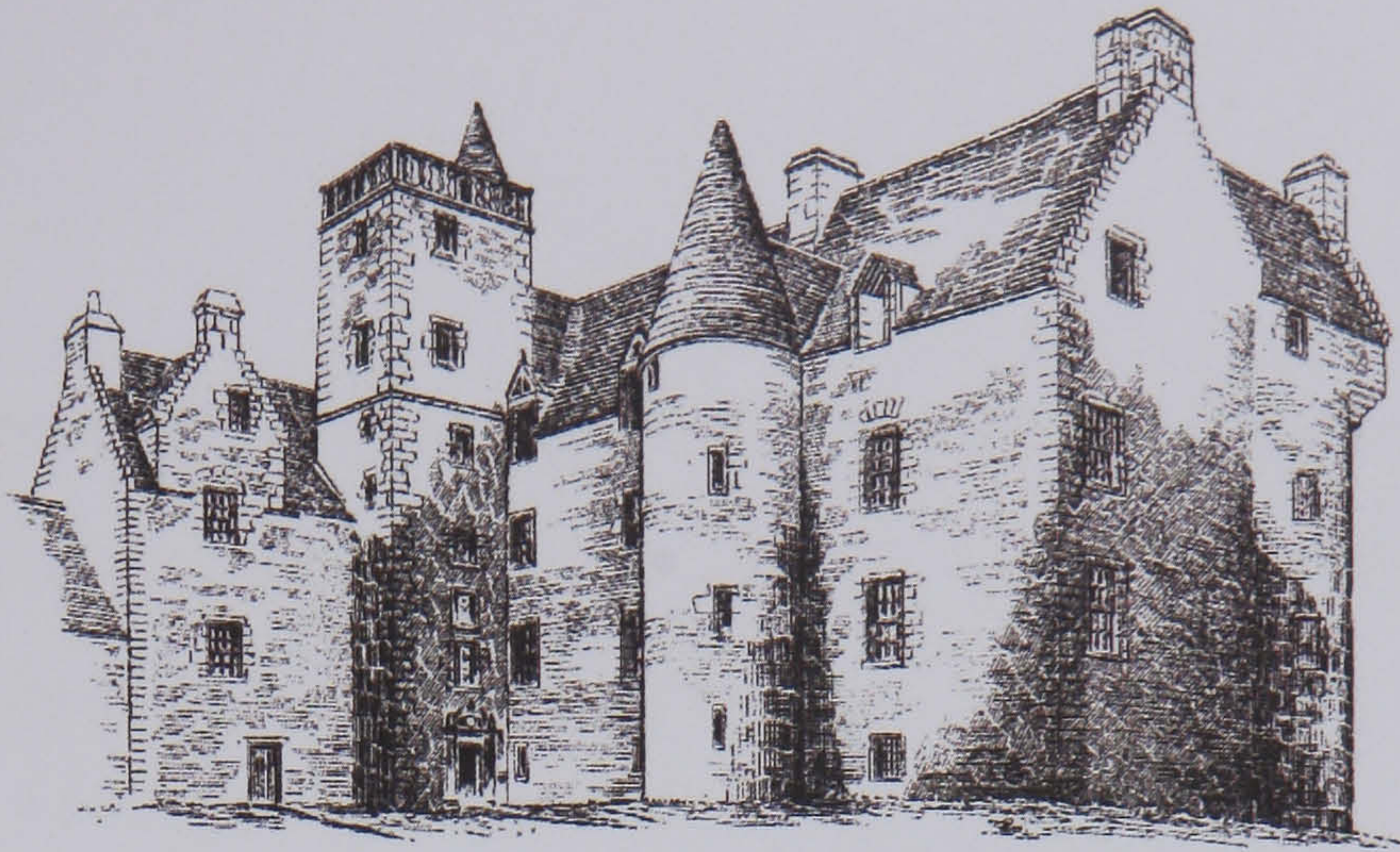
Around 1644, a substantial reformation was carried out: adding a square stair tower in the re-entrant angle, extending the house to the north west with a corner tower and adding a new circular backstair from the domestic offices on the ground floor to the top of the house. The new extension housed a fine bedchamber and closet, complete with an alcove. The third floor contained a long gallery with a large gothic window at the south end.⁸⁹

Post Restoration building works

It seems that all building works had been completed prior to the Restoration.

Contemporary descriptions

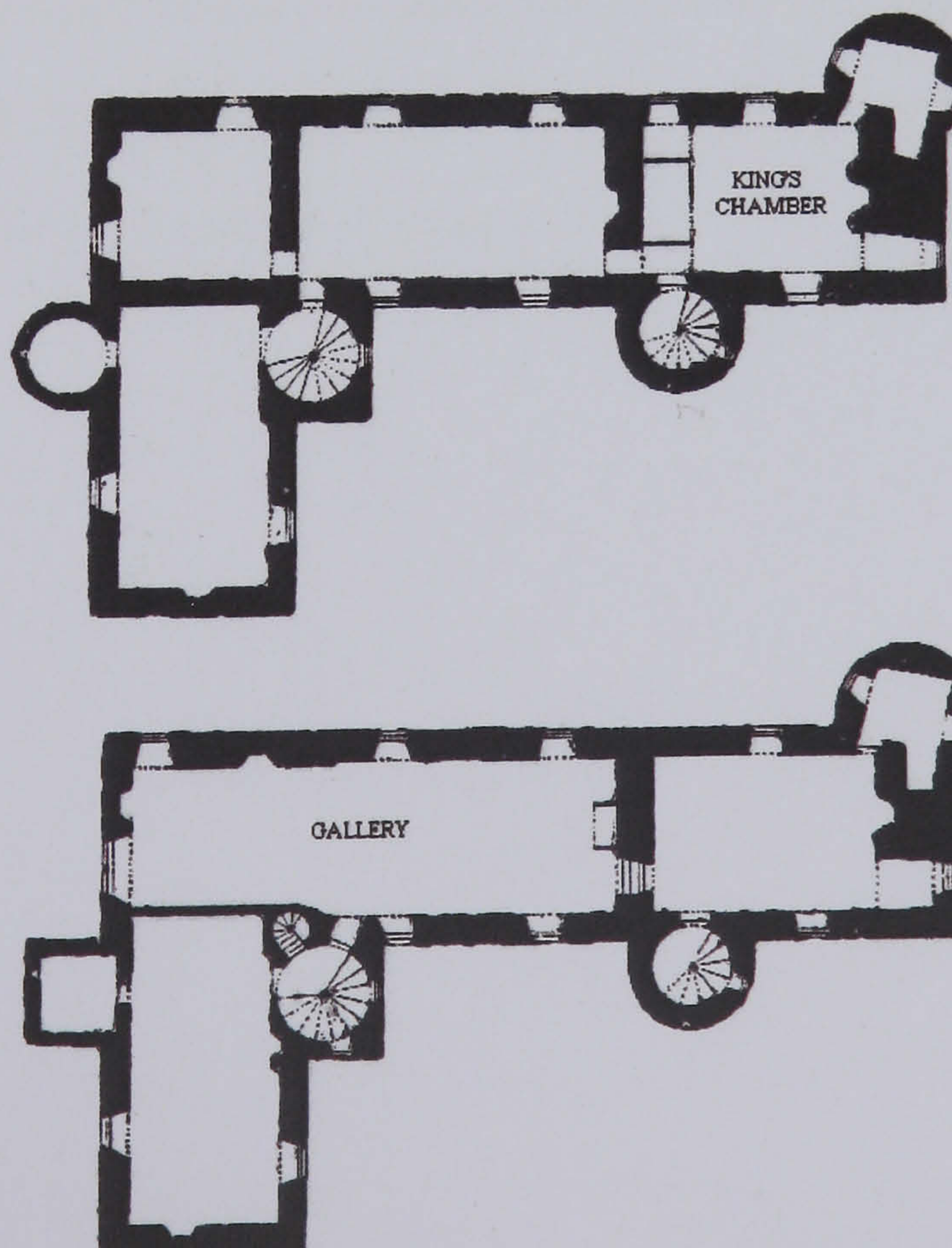
‘The house of Auchans which belongs to the Earl of Dundonald ... a pleasant situation with good orchyards, gardens, parks and woods’.⁹⁰

Auchans

View from the north west, showing the new staircase and the King's Chamber added before the Restoration. (MacGibbon and Ross)



View from the south east, with the great gothic window at the end of the Gallery.
(MacGibbon and Ross)



Top: Second floor King's Chamber Bottom: Third floor Gallery. (MacGibbon & Ross)

Paisley**Origins**

The 'Place of Paisley' was acquired by Sir William Cochrane (1st Earl of Dundonald) from the Earl of Abercorn in 1653. The house, which was a diminutive addition to the Abbey, had been built in the early seventeenth century by Claud Hamilton, Commendator of Paisley Abbey.⁹¹

Post Restoration building works

The reconstruction carried out by the Earl of Dundonald was probably limited to the addition of a two storey gallery wing on the north side of the house.

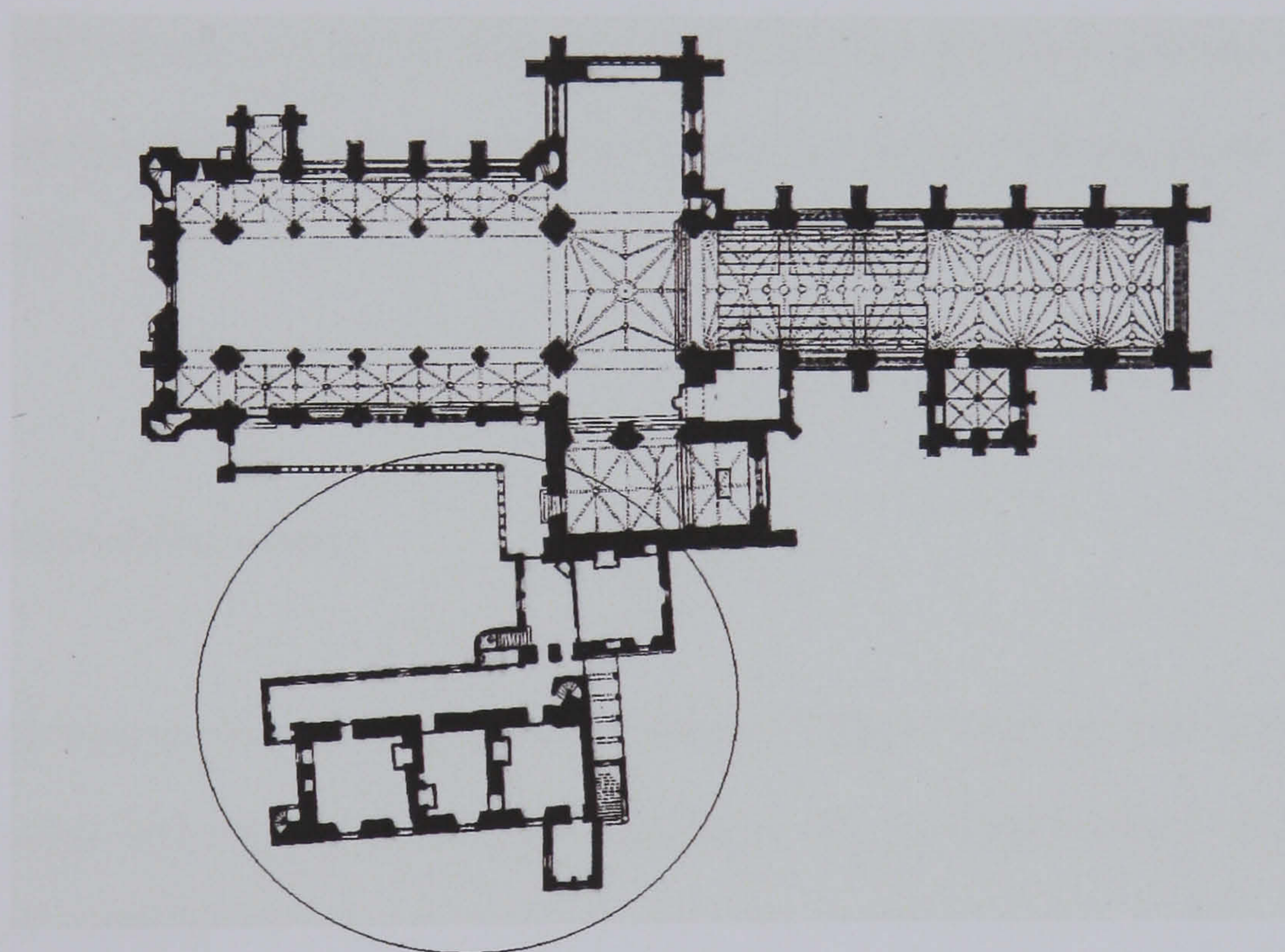
Contemporary descriptions

'The celebrated Abbey of Pasley was, at the Reformation, turn'd into a Lordship, in Favour of the Lord Claud Hamilton, a younger son of the Duke of Chateau Herault, who was created Earl of Abercorn and Lord Pasley: But that Family afterwards settling in Ireland, the Abbey and Lands were purchas'd by the Earls of Dundonald, who now keep their Residence there; which is so pleasant, that the Dutchess of Beaufort, after the Death of both her husbands, altho an English Woman, chose it for her Residence and dyd there'.⁹²

Paisley

View from the east with the Chapter House at the rear.

(RCAHMS)



The Place of Paisley attached to the Abbey.

(RCAHMS)

Alexander, 2nd Earl of Kincardine.**Culross Abbey House****Origins**

The Commendator's house of Culross Abbey had been reconstructed by Edward, 1st Viscount Kinloss around 1608, in a radical fashion not unlike Inigo Jones' Queen's House at Greenwich. The new two-storey lodging, constructed from polished grey stone, was flanked by matching corner towers with ordered ranks of pedimented and framed windows lining the principal floor. The house was constructed in a double pile, with long and very narrow rooms on either side of the spinal wall and large square rooms at either end. On the first floor, the central space was occupied by a gallery with spectacular views across the Firth of Forth.⁹³

Post Restoration building works

Having acquired the house in 1672 from his cousin Robert, 2nd Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Kincardine added a third storey; replacing the flat lead roof of the house with a pitched slate roof and adding ogee tops to the corner pavilions.⁹⁴

An inventory of the house, drawn up in 1692, provides evidence of its radical arrangement. Although the long gallery and the King's Chamber were no longer serviceable; the large spaces at each end of the spinal wall were subdivided into separate apartments: a bedchamber, closet and 'the closet of the said room for a servant' within the body of the house, and a small drawing room in the pavilion; 'the jamm off this room'. The principal reception rooms had been reduced to a dining room, drawing room and 'the garden room' with its own closet. (see appendix 5F/17)

Culross Abbey House

Like the Earl of Tweeddale, Kincardine's efforts seem to have been focussed upon the construction of a terraced garden, which was amply illustrated in Johan Slezer's illustration of the house. Having discussed the best source of plants with Sir Robert Moray while in exile, Kincardine continued to correspond with the Earl of Crawford Lindsay in much the same vein:

'I give you the trouble of this to minde you of those grafts of that french aple you commended so much to me & of a rooted sett of your Mulberrie tree, which I pleaded for from your Lop. I have sent you with the bearer, grafts of the golden pippen & of the Russitt pippen, which I recommend to you as a choise fruitt & a great bearer, if planted upon a south wall. If there be any thing else in My gardens or nurseries of barren trees that your Lop. needs, you may call for it when you please'.⁹⁵

It seems, however, that the construction of the terraces at Culross was beset with technical problems, for in 1677, the main retaining wall collapsed:

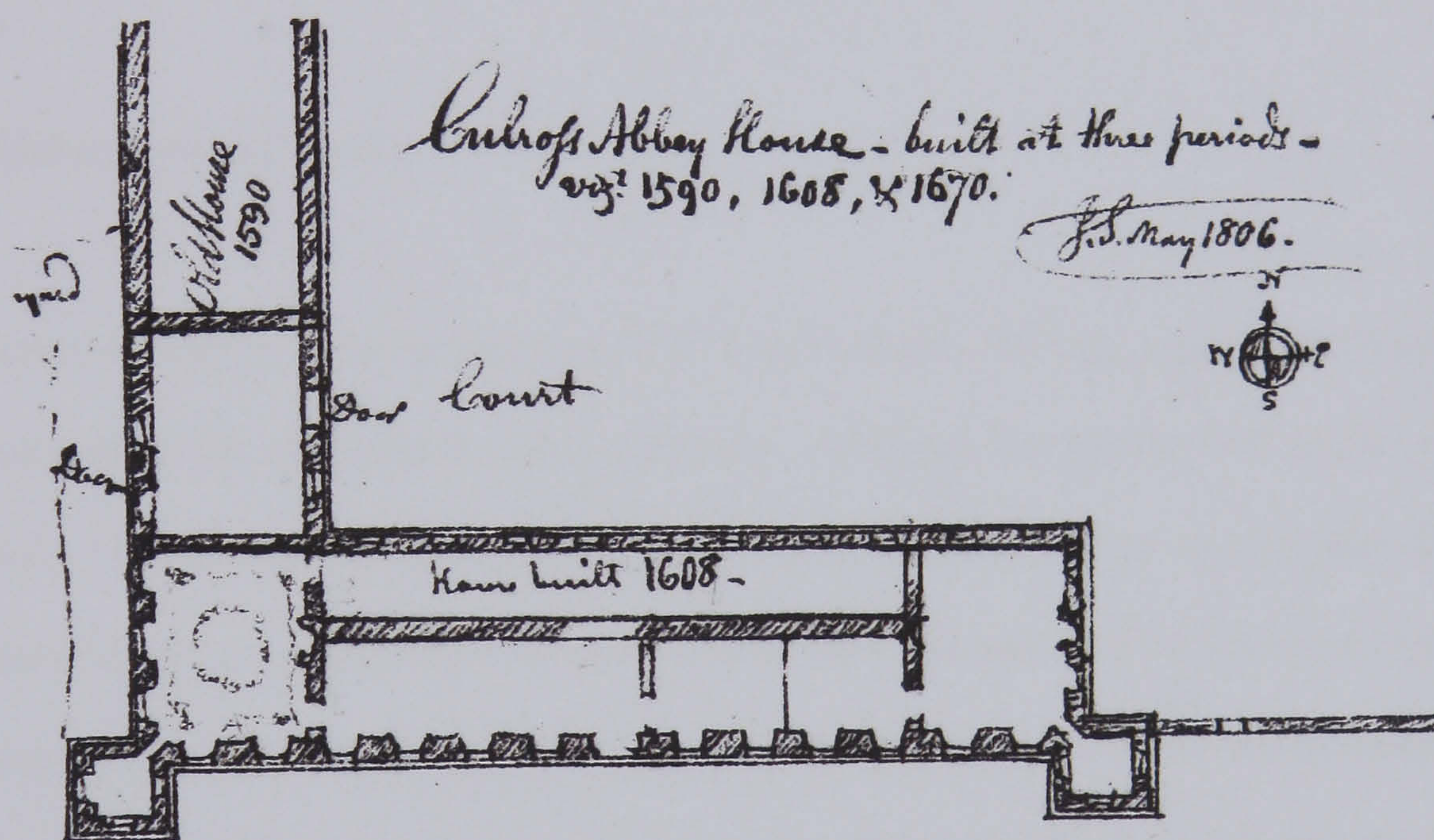
'Wee are here busy planting & sowing in the garden but the great wall of the parterre before the house is falne which is a great faching [sic] to us. Last year wee had excellent appricots upon it & abundance of them & now all is in a heape and confusion wee know what to do with it. Wee have thought of having no more wall there at all but a bancke of earth & a little wall on the top like the rest that goes round it. The partere was just finished, the walkes all laid & the greens likewise laid & the borders all planted with floures wch makes the disaster the greater'.⁹⁶

Contemporary descriptions

'A most noble ancient Seat of the Bruces, Earls of Kincairn; it stands on an Eminence, as that of Weems does, and hath a noble prospect cross the Firth of the County of Westlothian ...One cannot imagine a nobler Palace: Its built all of Free-stone; the Front, to the South, is above Two

Culross Abbey House

Hundred Foot, with a Tower, Three Stories High, at each Corner; and under this Front is a Terras, as long and as broad as that at Windsor, with a Pavilion at each End; and below the Terras, run hanging gardens for half a Mile, down to the Frith: The Design of these Gardens was vast; but as they are, you can only judge of what they were to be, and might be ... The House is well furnish'd, and in the great Stair-case, are some very good Pictures of Knights of the Golden Fleece, Cardinals, Bishops, Abbots, and other eminent Men of the Name of Bruce'.⁹⁷



The radical double pile construction of Culross
 (RCAHMS)

Charles Maitland, Lord Hatton.**Hatton****Origins**

The ancient seat of the Lauders of Hatton was acquired by Charles Maitland through his marriage to Elizabeth, the only daughter and heiress of Richard Lauder. The original L-shaped building, with massive walls and vaulted chambers, was probably constructed in the fifteenth century. It is difficult to determine the precise extent of the house, due to the number of different wall thicknesses, but it probably included the projecting wing on the south side of the house.⁹⁸

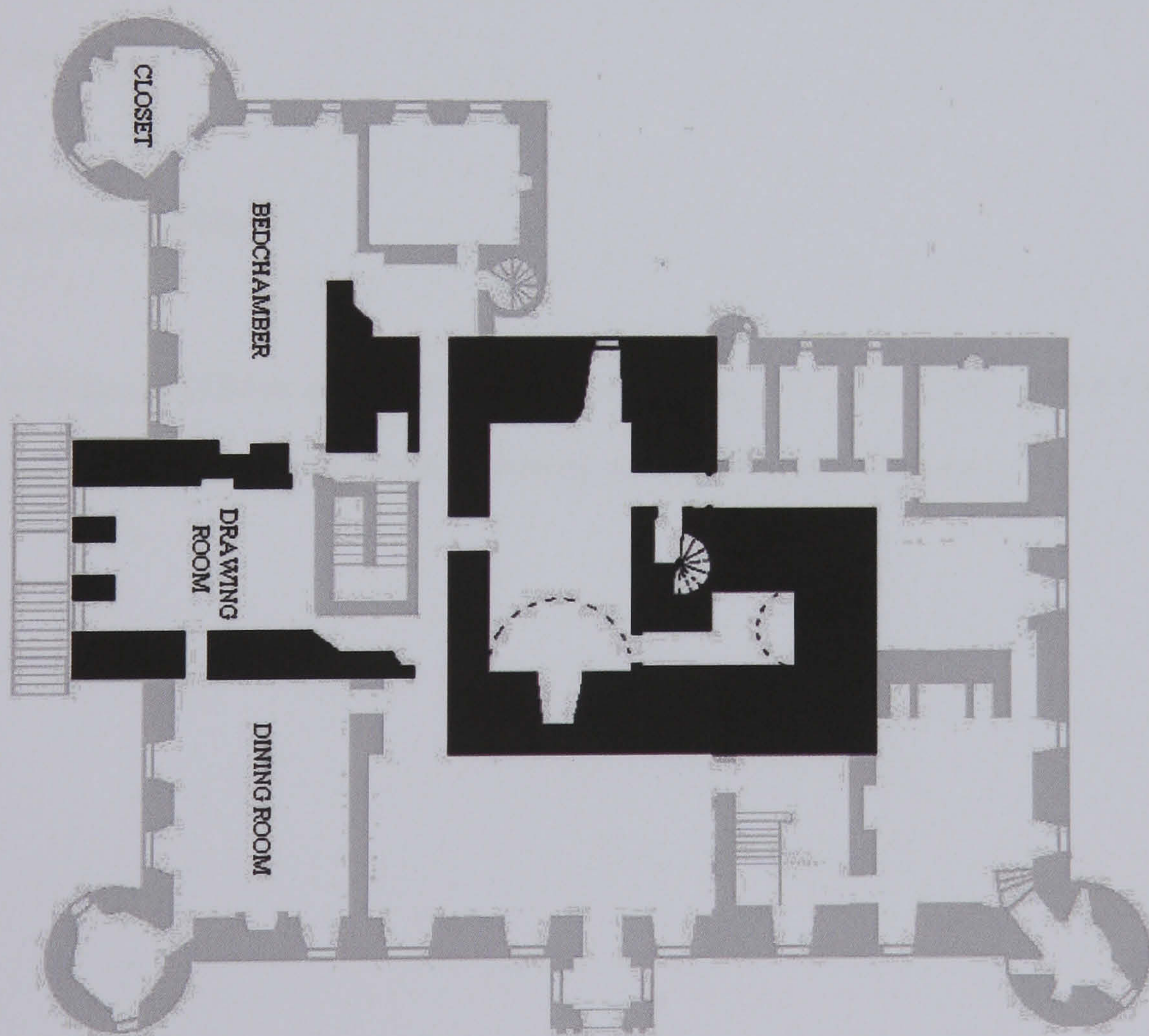
Post Restoration building works

The reformation of Hatton was in progress in 1673, when Charles Maitland sought the advice of Sir William Bruce about 'the taking down of the old tower'. Although it is unclear how much of the reconstruction of Hatton was carried out by Charles Maitland and how much was the work of his son, Richard, the building works followed a familiar pattern. The remnants of the old house projected above the new additions. The aesthetic balance was achieved by adding corner towers, but the uniformity was illusory. Only two sides of the house were regularised, the façade and the garden front, and they were both asymmetrical: the windows on the garden front did not match and the projecting gables on the façade were uneven.

According to an inventory of 1710, the state and private functions of the house were separated. (see appendix 5F/25) A state procession led from the the 'low vestibule', to the the 'bigg staircase', the 'high dining room', the 'high drawing room', the 'best bed chamber' and the 'closet of the best bedchamber'. The family quarters lay on the ground floor below the principal reception rooms, with both apartments overlooking the garden.

Hatton

The balanced façade of Hatton with matching gables and corner towers
(RCAHMS)



Conjectural first floor plan of Hatton showing the asymmetrical fenestration of the Garden Front
(from drawings of MacGibbon and Ross)

Dudhope**Origins**

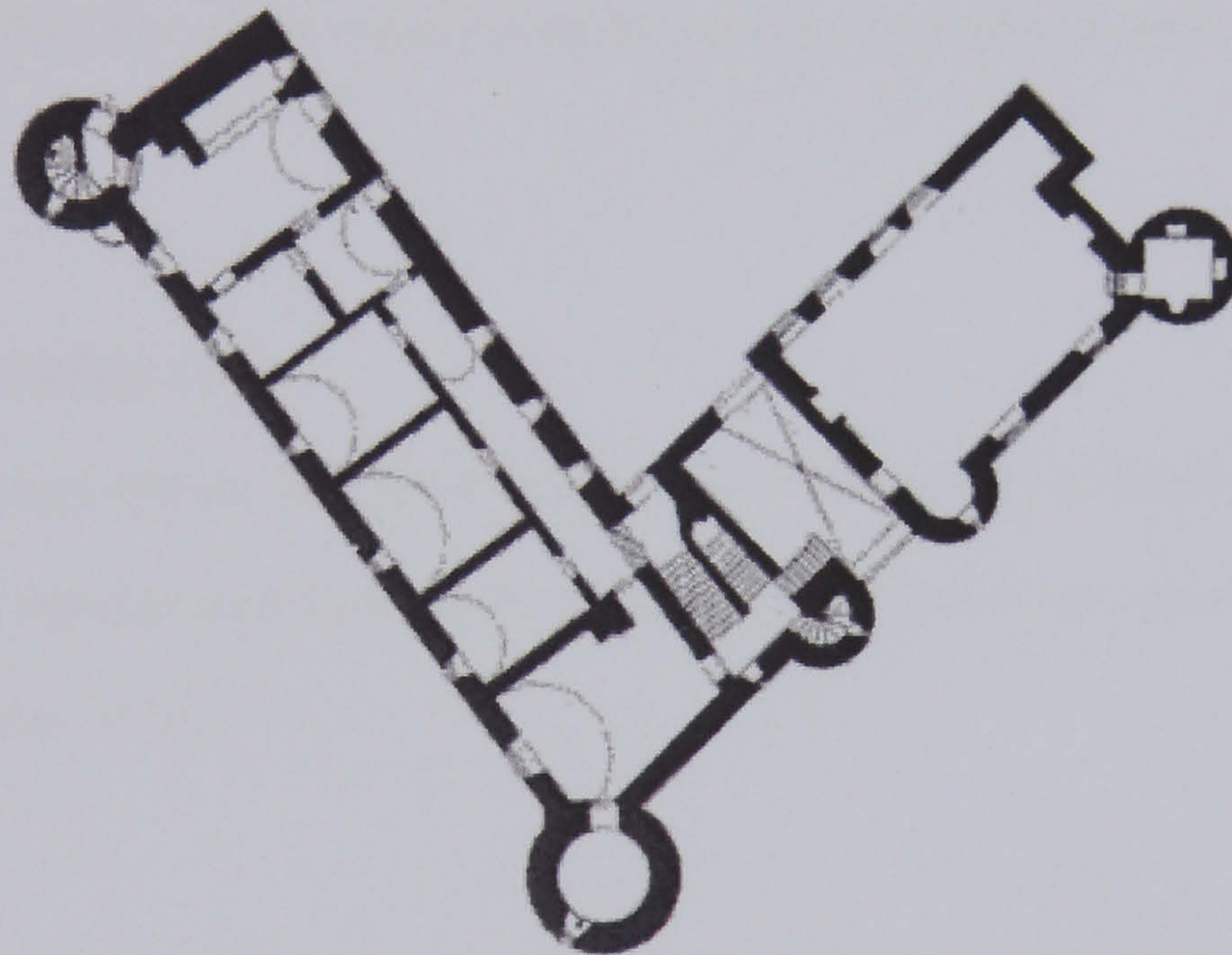
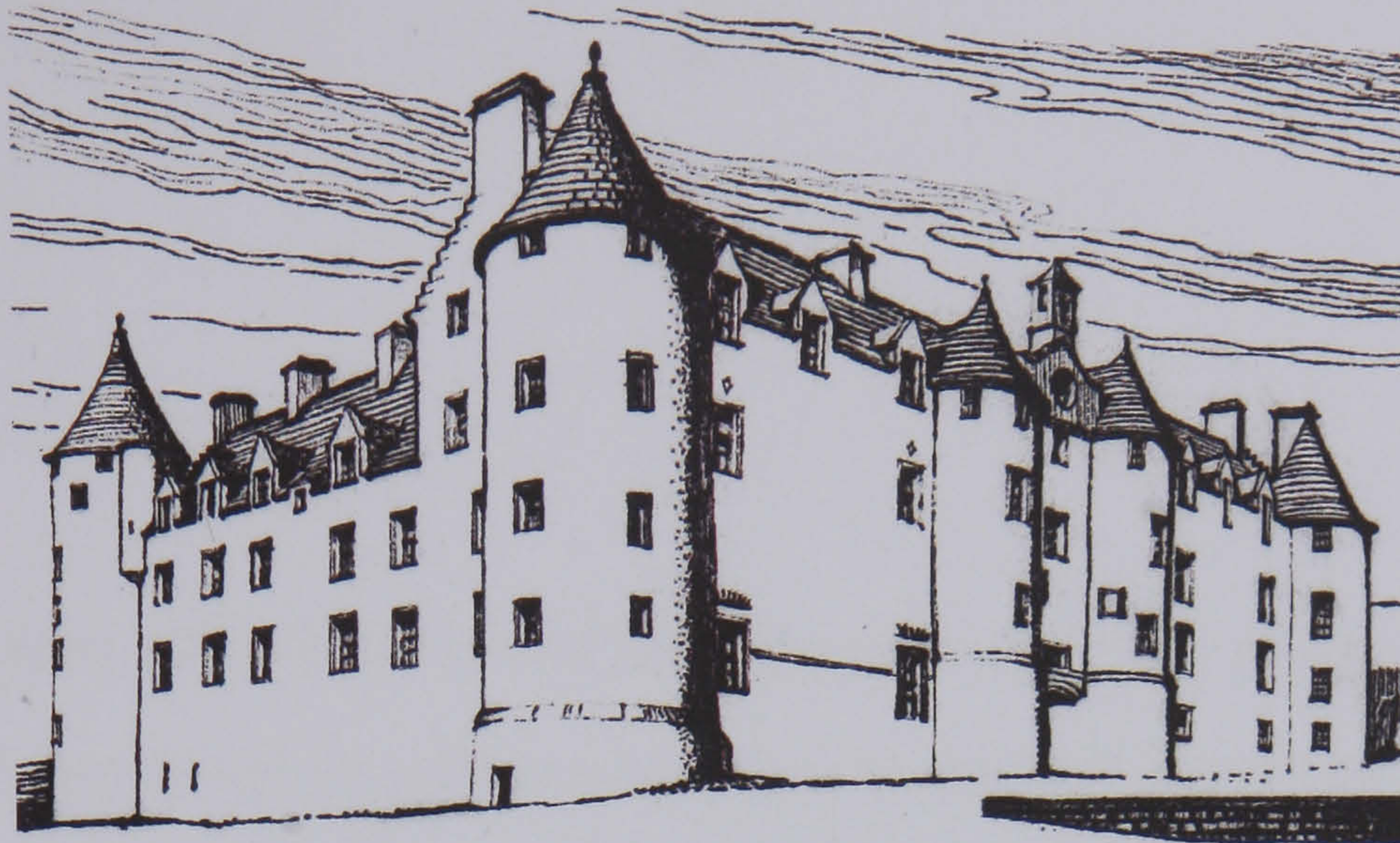
The ancient seat of the Scrymgeours, Earls of Dundee, was acquired by Charles Maitland in 1668. The house was a four-storey L-shaped house of the sixteenth century, with entrance gateway at the centre of the east front, flanked by two circular towers. The main body of the building, facing south towards the River Tay, was flanked at each end by corner towers.⁹⁹

Post Restoration building works

There is no clear evidence of the extent of the building works carried out by Charles Maitland. A limited number of tradesmen's accounts, dated 1673, include the roofing of the galleries, taking up the floor of the old tower and plastering 'his lordship's own study', 'the King's Chamber' and 'my lady's bedchamber and round'.¹⁰⁰

Contemporary descriptions

'The Palace of Diddup, a noble ancient Pile, consisting of a square Court, with a Tower at each Corner, in the middle of the Park, extreamly well planted with old Trees'.¹⁰¹

Dudhope

Reconstruction of Dudhope with the aesthetic balance generated by pavilions
(D.Walker / RCAHMS and MacGibbon and Ross)

John, 2nd Earl of Atholl**Blair****Origins**

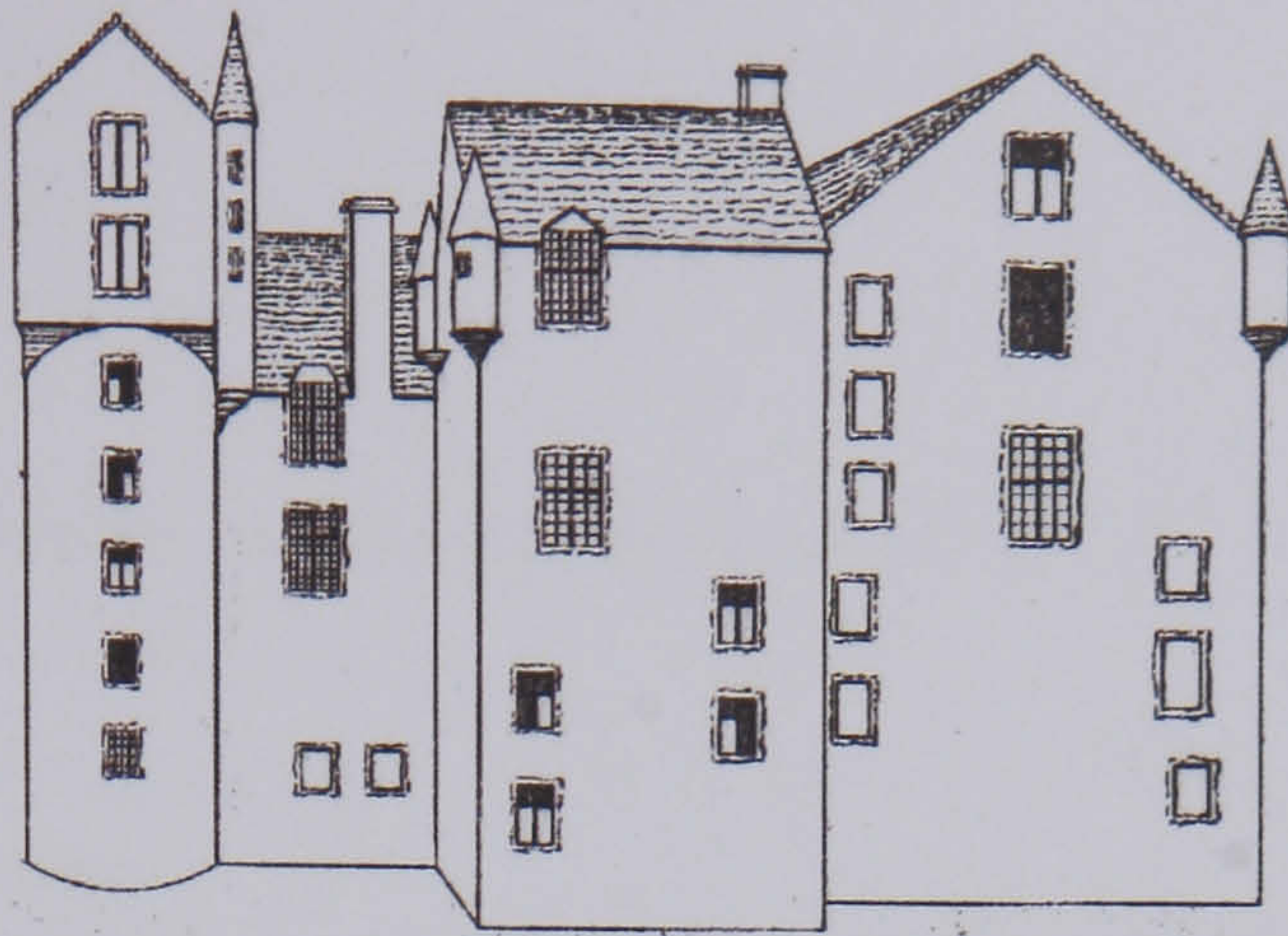
The isolated and ancient seat of the Stewarts of Atholl had been occupied by the troops of the Marquess of Montrose and Cromwell, and had suffered some structural damage. The house was L-shaped with a square stair tower in the reentrant angle, leading only as far as the first floor reception rooms. A circular stair tower ran from the ground floor of the corps de logis to the third floor. Other turnpike stairs had been excavated from the thickness of the walls, providing access to the chambers above floor.

Post Restoration building works

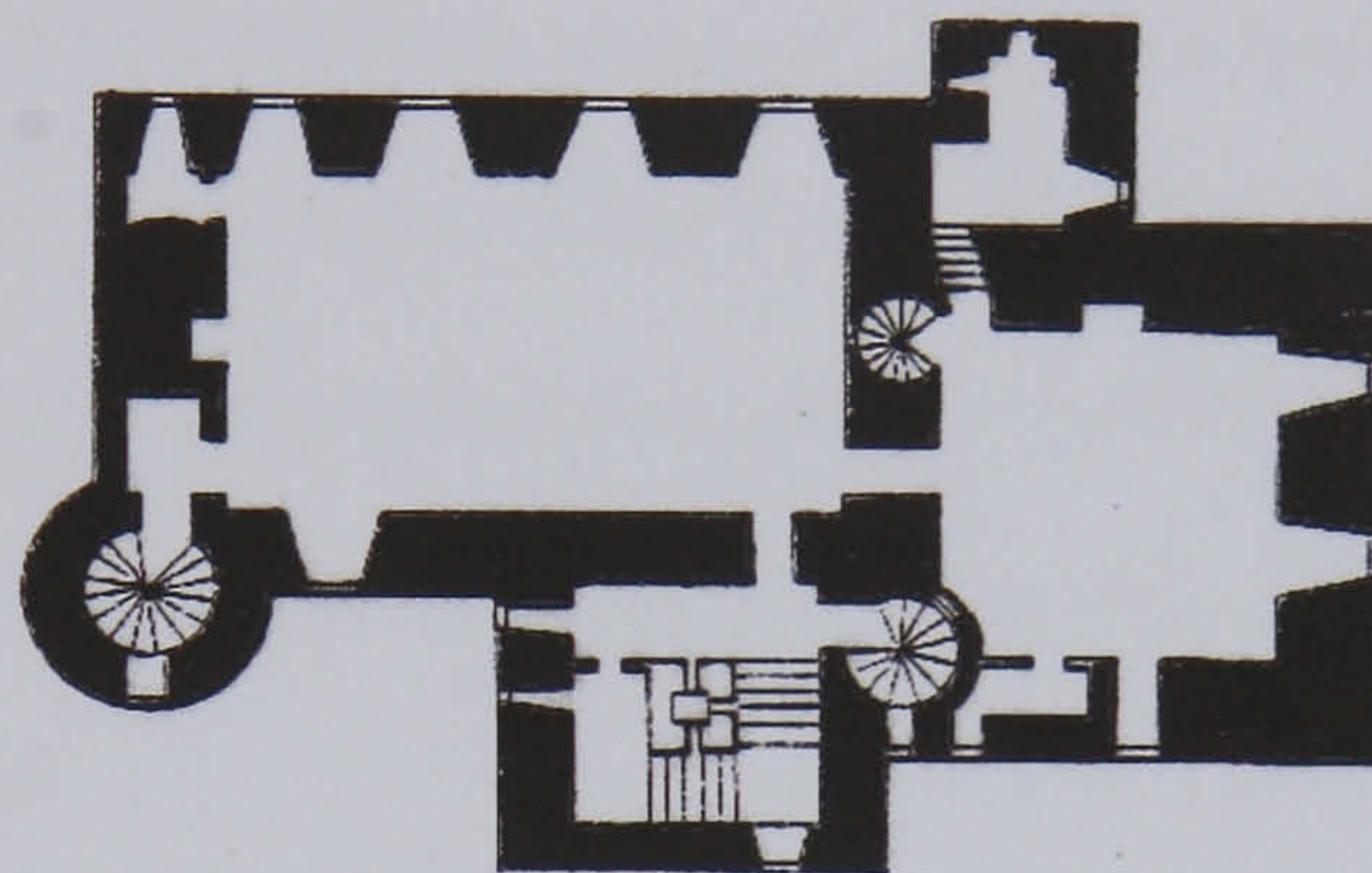
It appears from the semi-ruinous state of the house in 1736 that the Earl of Atholl made little or no attempt to repair the damage caused during the civil war and Cromwell's occupation. The house was, however, in occupation in 1675.¹⁰²

Contemporary descriptions

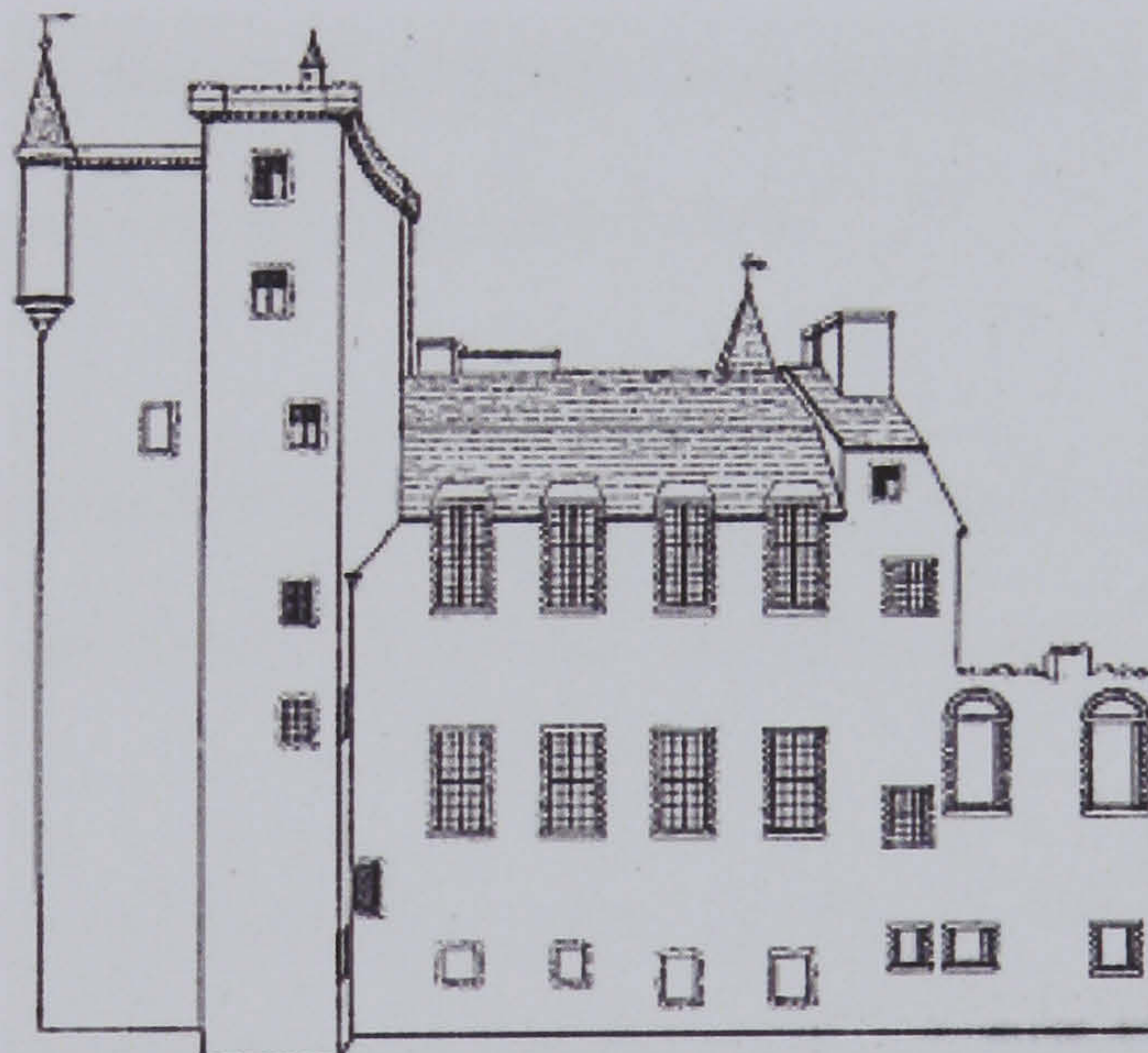
‘His general Residence is at the Castle of Blair, in Athol, several Miles above this, where he lives like a Sovereign Prince, keeps a great Table, whether company or no, and hath his Degrees of Gentlemen about him, as a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or the Dukes of Somerset or Chandos in England’.¹⁰³

Blair

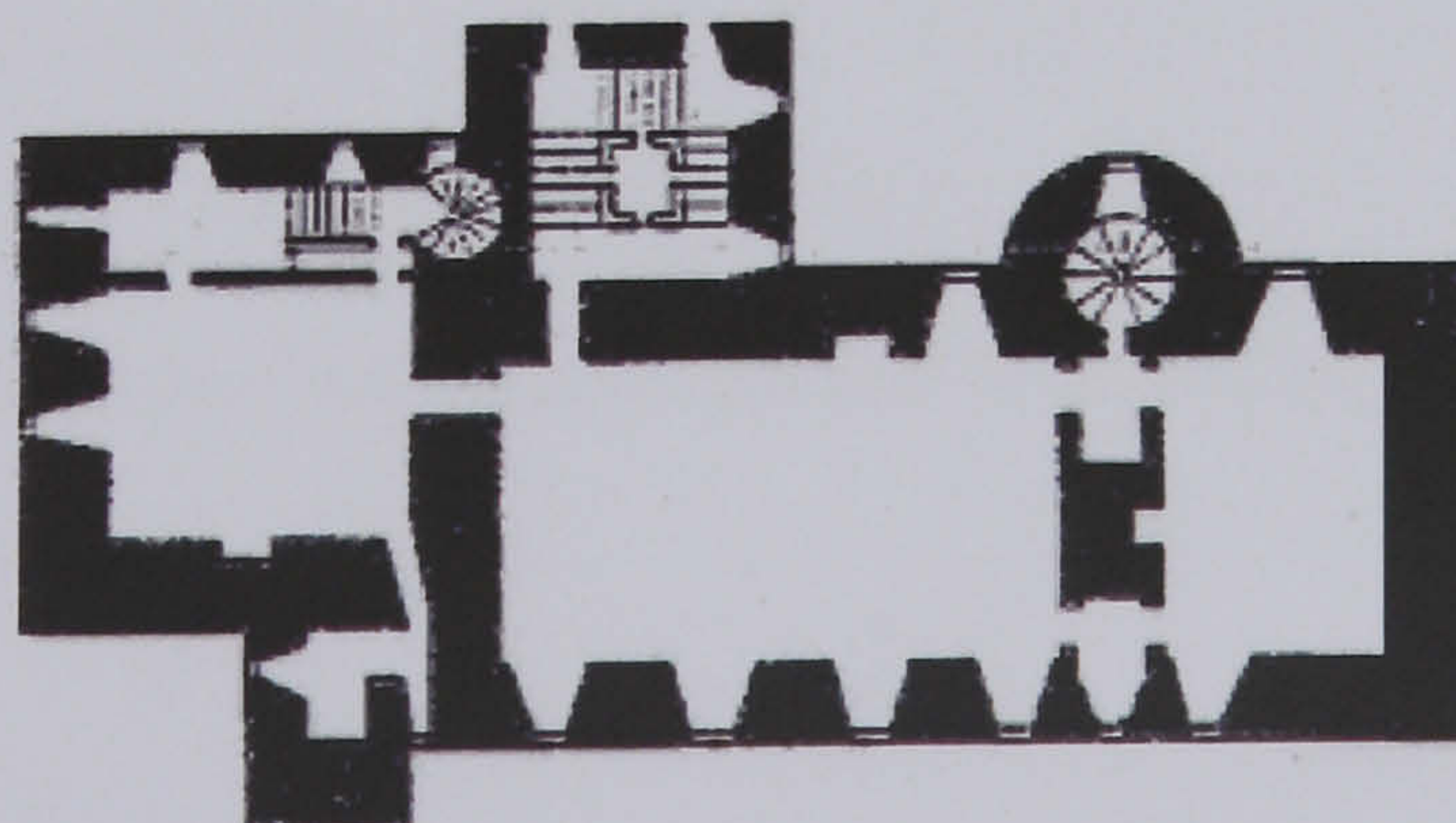
View from the south, reconstructed from drawings of 1736



Reconstructed plan of the second floor



View from the north, reconstructed from drawings of 1736



Reconstructed plan of the first floor

(Murray, Chronicles of the Families of Atholl and Tullibardine)

Dunkeld

Origins

The original house had been razed by Cromwellian troops in 1654.¹⁰⁴

Post Restoration building works

On the face of it, this compact villa is something of a conundrum. It is inconceivable that someone with the provenance of the Earl of Atholl could have opted for a ‘convenient’ paternal seat. Its location, overlooking the River Tay, suggests that Dunkeld functioned as a fishing lodge or a summer retreat. Confronted with a drawing of the house by Sir William Bruce in 1676, Lord Murray confirmed that it met two important criteria for a lodge:

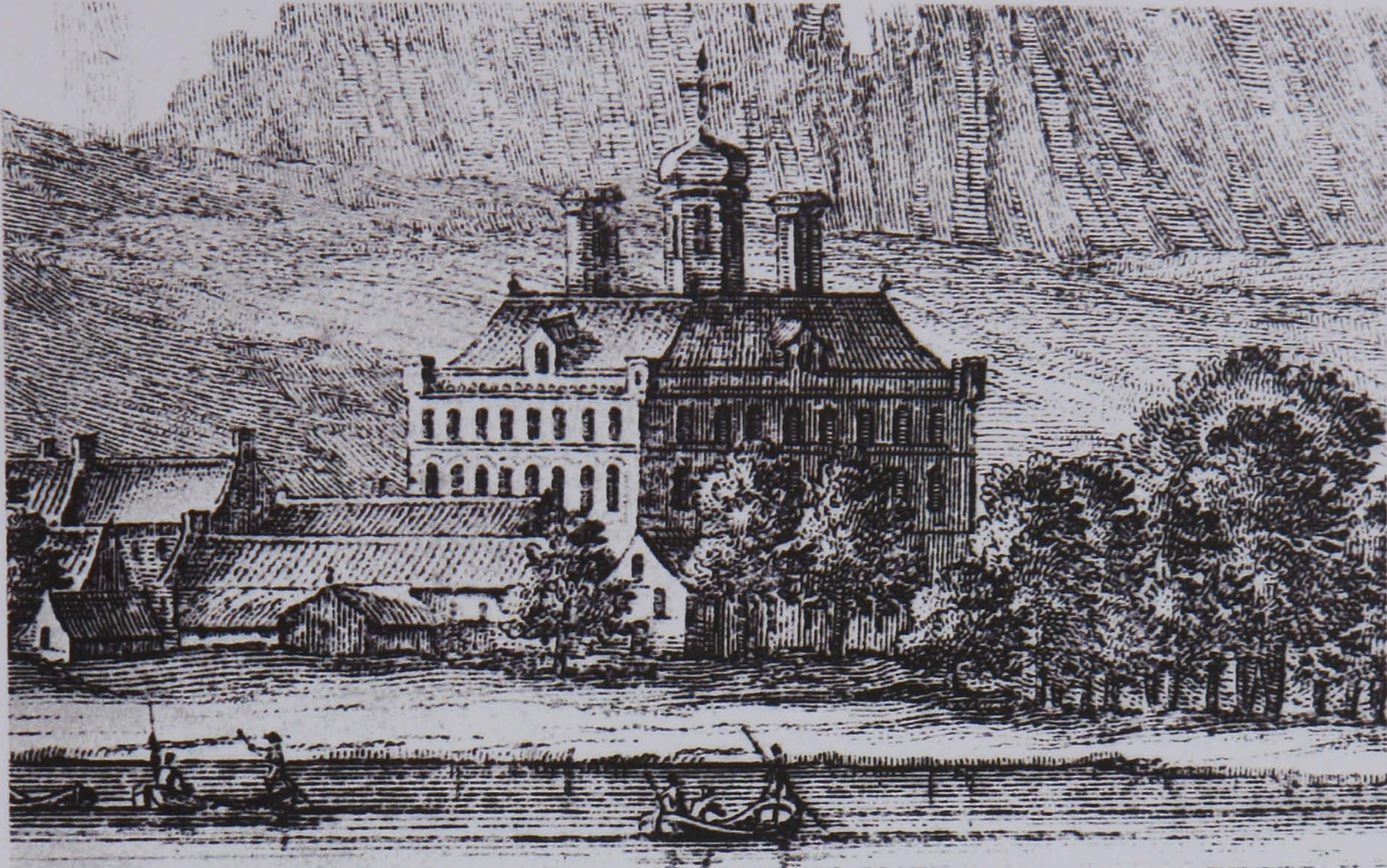
‘I have seen a very fine draught of my fathers house att Dunkeld & it is extrodinarily *convenient* though not larg & *it will not cost much expences ether...*’¹⁰⁵

When Atholl attempted to establish Dunkeld as his principal residence in 1689, he soon became aware of its shortcomings: ‘It is impossible for me to live in this place all year long for want of firing and grass’.¹⁰⁶

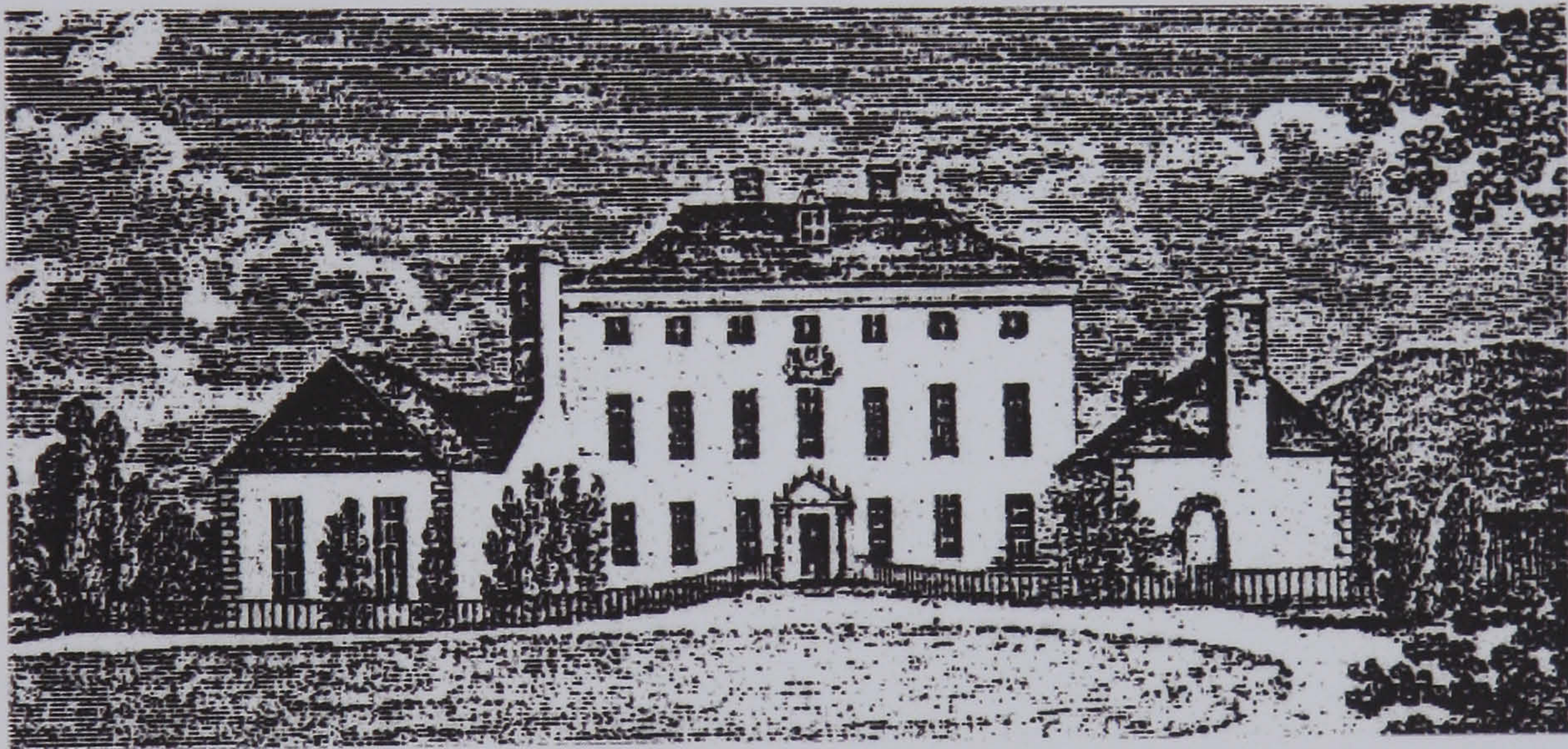
In construction and appearance, Dunkeld bore a marked resemblance to Moncreiffe. Both houses were built in a tripartite format over a semi basement, with three internal modules running from the front to the back, and both were stark and unadorned. As a result of its compact structure, Dunkeld was very small (70 feet by 55 feet): it would have fitted neatly into the inner court of Leslie. (see appendix 3A & 4A) Yet, Johan Slezer depicted the house with a façade of nine bays instead of seven, and with projecting towers at each corner, which did not exist.

Contemporary descriptions

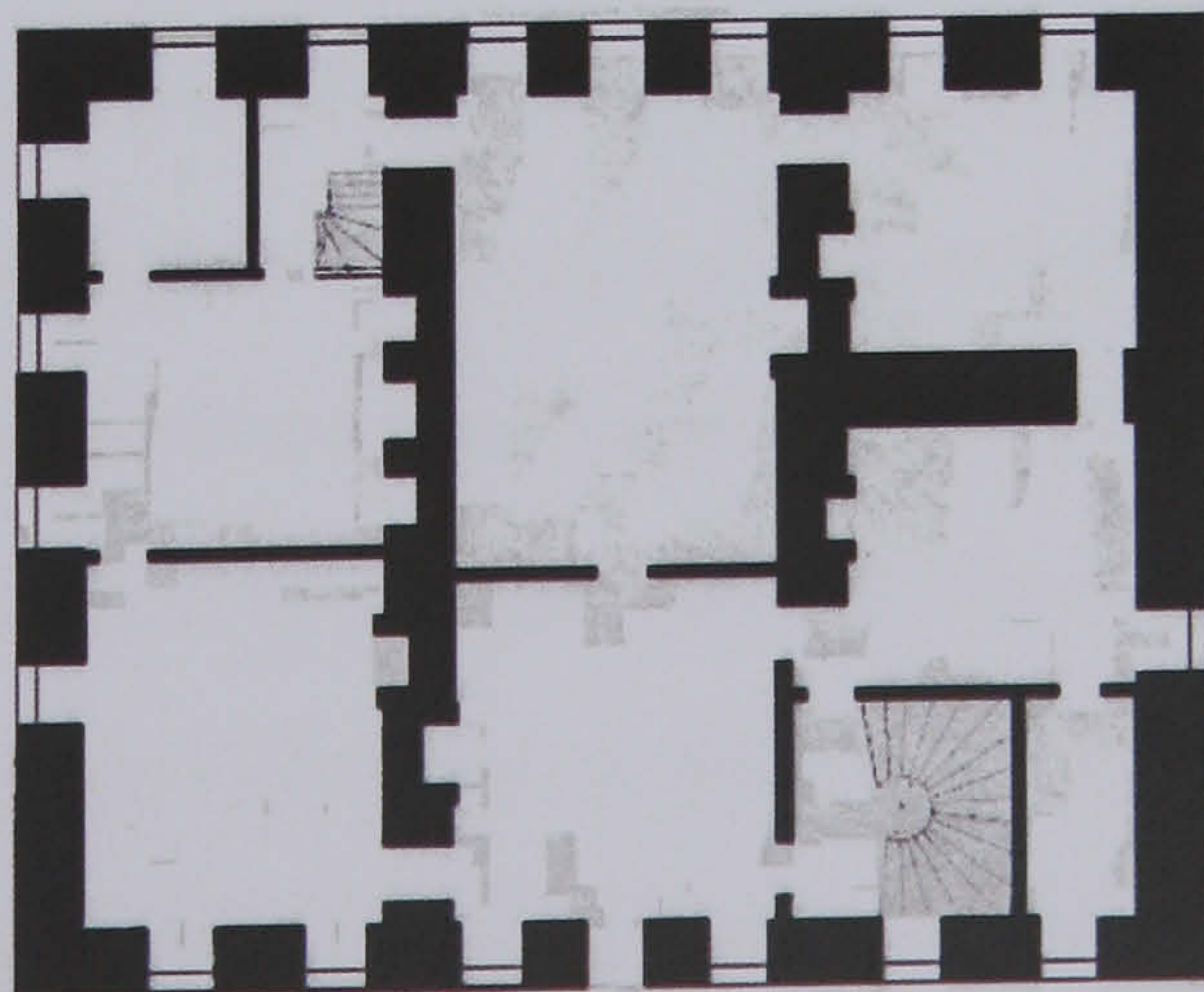
‘The Duke of Athol hath here a very noble Seat, with large Gardens’.¹⁰⁷

Dunkeld

Slezer's imaginary view of Dunkeld, nine bays instead of seven, with small projecting corner towers
(Theatrum Scotiae)



Dunkeld as built with 18th century projecting wings
(RCAHMS)



Conjectural first floor plan of Dunkeld showing its radical tripartite construction
(RCAHMS)

Falkland

Origins

The custody (keepership) of the royal palace of Falkland was acquired by the Earl of Atholl from his kinsman, the Earl of Annandale, in 1664.¹⁰⁸ The entrance to the palace was flanked with round towers, as at Dudhope. Although the east side of the quadrangle had been severely damaged by Cromwellian troops and was unserviceable, the north wing was habitable.

Post Restoration building works

There is no evidence that the Earl of Atholl made any improvements during his lifetime. However, Slezer's illustration of what seems to be the Duke of York inspecting Atholl's regiment of Scots Guards, shows the east side of the quadrangle intact.¹⁰⁹

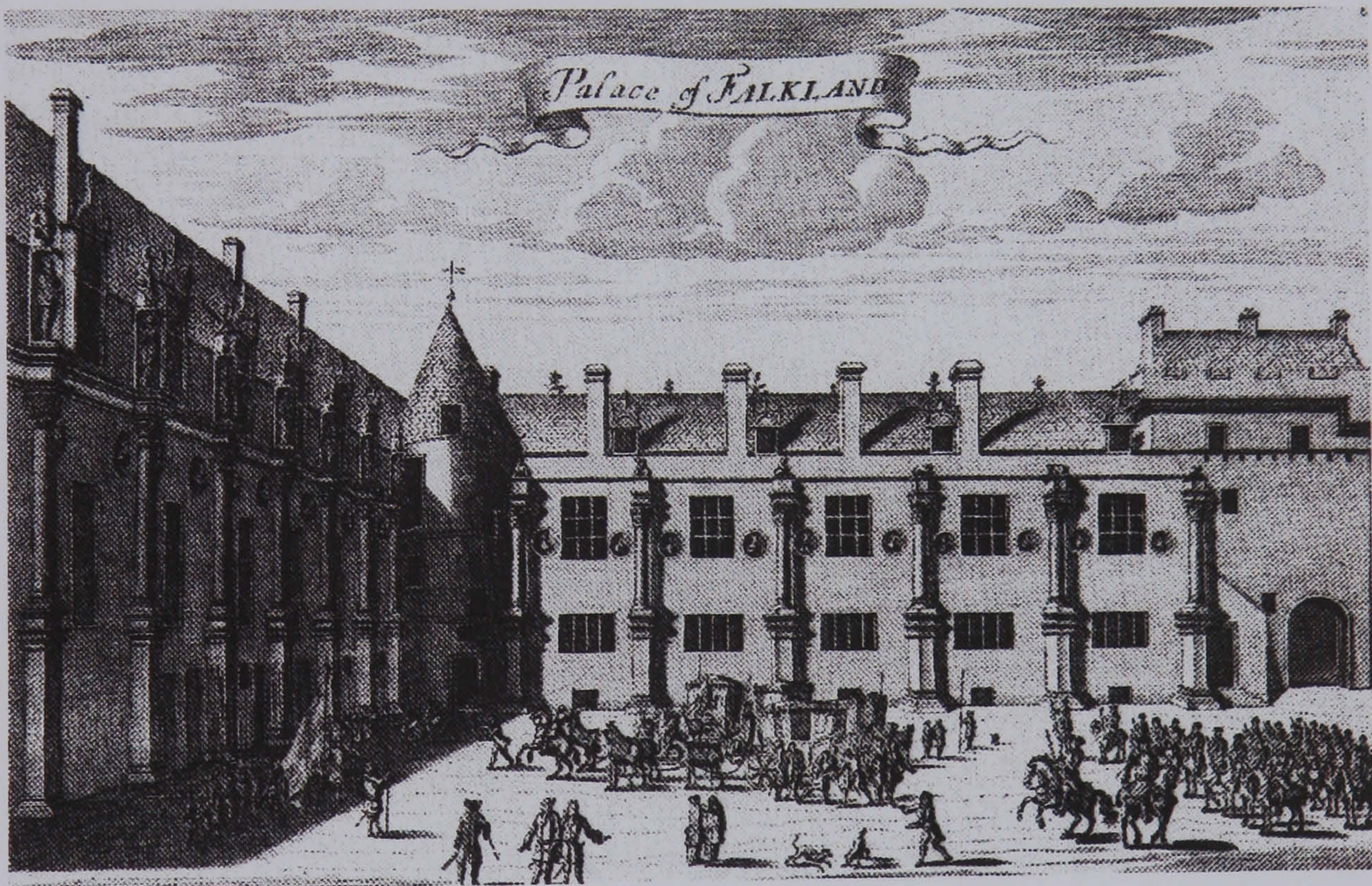
Contemporary descriptions

‘John, Duke of Athol is heritable keeper of the palace and the park, and steward of the stewartry on the Earl of Fife's estates, and holds his courts there’.¹¹⁰

‘This Palace, by its Ruins, hath been very large and noble; and Two Sides that still stand in the inner square, shew the beautifullest Piece of Architecture in Britain. It consists of Two Stories, with Rows of round Marble Pillars of the Corinthian Order, set in Sockets of Stone between every Window; of each side of the Window, a Busto in Bassrelief of the Emperors and Empresses, and at the Top of each Pillar a Statue as big as the Life. There are Twenty two Bufto's and Twelve Pillars, still remaining. The other two Parts of the Quadrangle were burnt down by Oliver Cromwell's Army. You enter this Palace, as you do that of Holyroodhouse, by

Falkland

Two stately Towers, and on the Right, a Chapel still well preserv'd, with Statues as big as the Life in the Nitches on the Outside. Here were spacious gardens, with a Park, well planted with Oak, and well stock'd with Deer, pal'd round for eight miles...The Oaks were all cut down by Oliver, to build his Citadel at Perth, the Park plough'd up, and only here and there some of the Pales left; and the Steward made an Estate out of what was left, pretending that the English had destroy'd the whole. The hereditary keeping of this Palace and Park belongs to the Duke of Athol, who lets out the Gardens and Park'.¹¹¹



Slezer's view of the Duke of York presenting colours to the Earl of Atholl at Falkland
(Theatrum Scotiae)

Tullibardine

Origins

Nothing remains of the ancient seat of the Murrays of Tullibardine; inherited by the Earl of Atholl in 1670 on the death of the 4th Earl of Tullibardine.

Post Restoration building works

Despite the absence of archival material, John Adair's map of Strathearn shows a house of irregular, evolutionary style within a sizeable, well-planted park with several avenues.¹¹²



Adair's map of Strathearn depicts Tullibardine surrounded by a large park wall
(National Library of Scotland)

Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyll.**Argyll's Lodging****Origins**

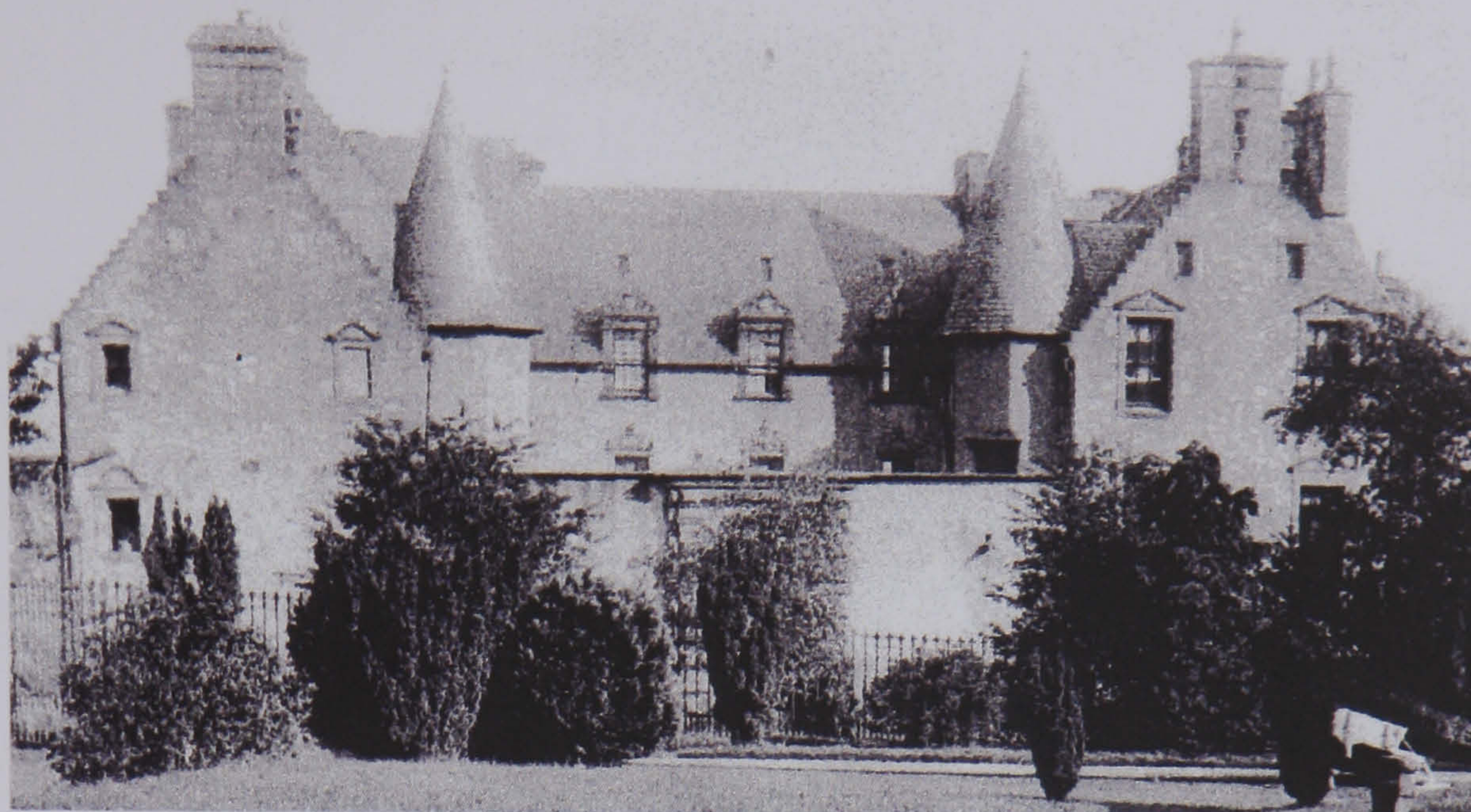
An L-plan townhouse was remodelled by Sir Anthony Alexander in 1633 for his father William Alexander, 1st Earl of Stirling, creating an irregular U-shape with circular corner stairtowers. The ornate strapwork scrolls over the windows and doors gave the house a flamboyant appearance. In the reconstruction, the main entrance was located at the centre, opening into a low vestibule. A wooden scale and platt stair rose to a first floor state apartment, consisting of a great dining room, drawing room, bedroom and closet.¹¹³

Post Restoration building works

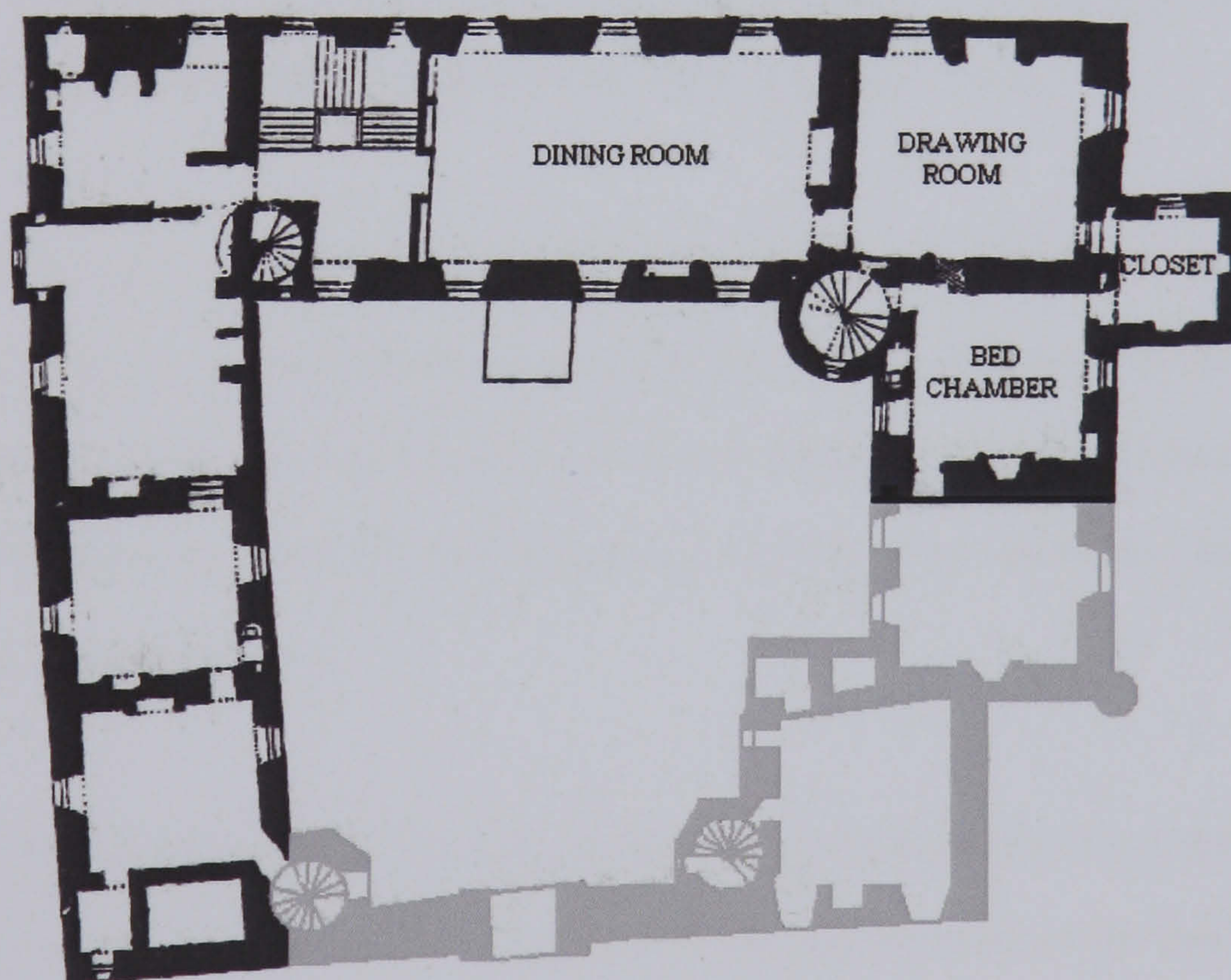
The Earl of Stirling's lodging was acquired by the Earl of Argyll from the Town Council of Stirling in 1665.¹¹⁴ Historians have found it difficult to quantify the extent of the changes that were made by Argyll, but these were probably limited to increasing the accommodation in the west wing of the house and enclosing the entrance to the courtyard with a fine rusticated arch, inspired by the drawings of Alessandro Francini.¹¹⁵

Contemporary descriptions

‘The Duke of Argyle hath also a fine Seat near the Castle, which his Grandfather purchas'd from the Family of Alexander, Earls of Stirling, and added Two Wings to it. It consists of a pav'd Court, between the Body of the House and the Two Wings, with a very noble Gate and Ballustrades of Stone, which forms the Square. Although I shall not go to Inverary, his capital seat in Argyleshire’.¹¹⁶

Argyll's Lodging

The balanced façade of Argyll's Lodging with projecting wings and stair towers
(RCAHMS)



Conjectural plan showing the extent of the Earl of Argyll's reconstruction

Black = original house

Grey = new building work

Inveraray**Origins**

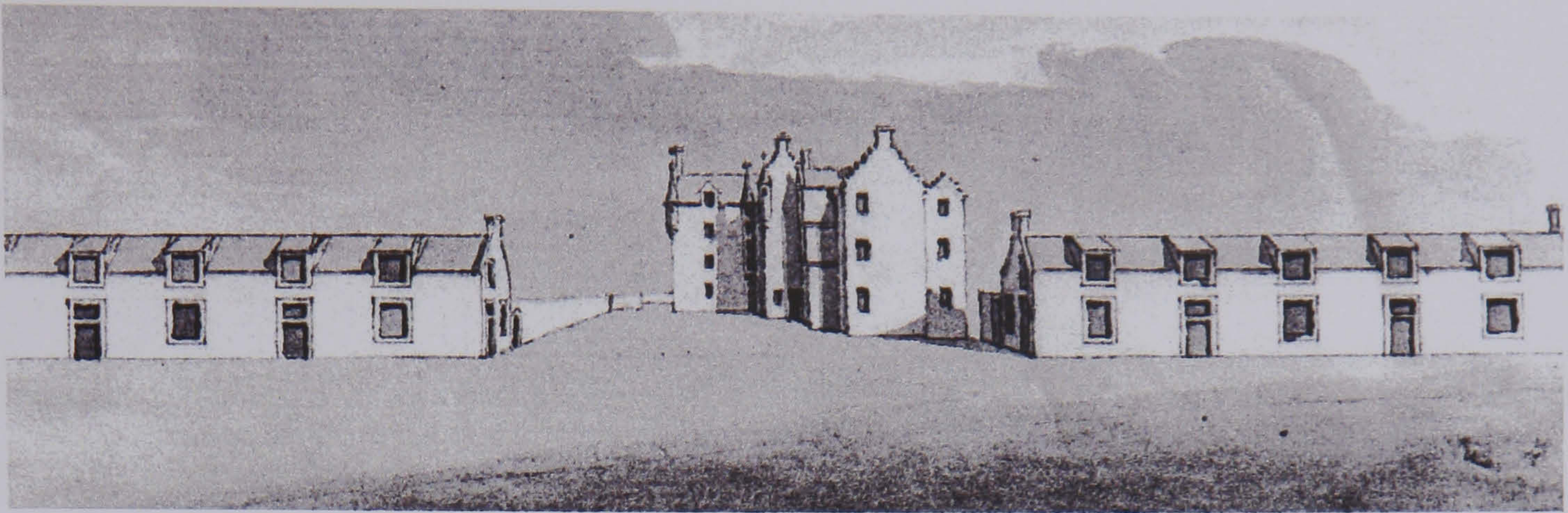
Nothing remains of ‘The Earle of Argyll’s principal place in the Highlands of Scotland’.¹¹⁷ The house was demolished around 1746 and replaced with a new symmetrical castle designed by the English architect, Roger Morris. Illustrations of the old house show an irregular building of a design similar to that of Blair.

Post Restoration building works

There is no record of any reconstruction by the Earl of Argyll. However, it is said that considerable amounts of planting and landscaping took place at Inveraray during his lifetime.¹¹⁸

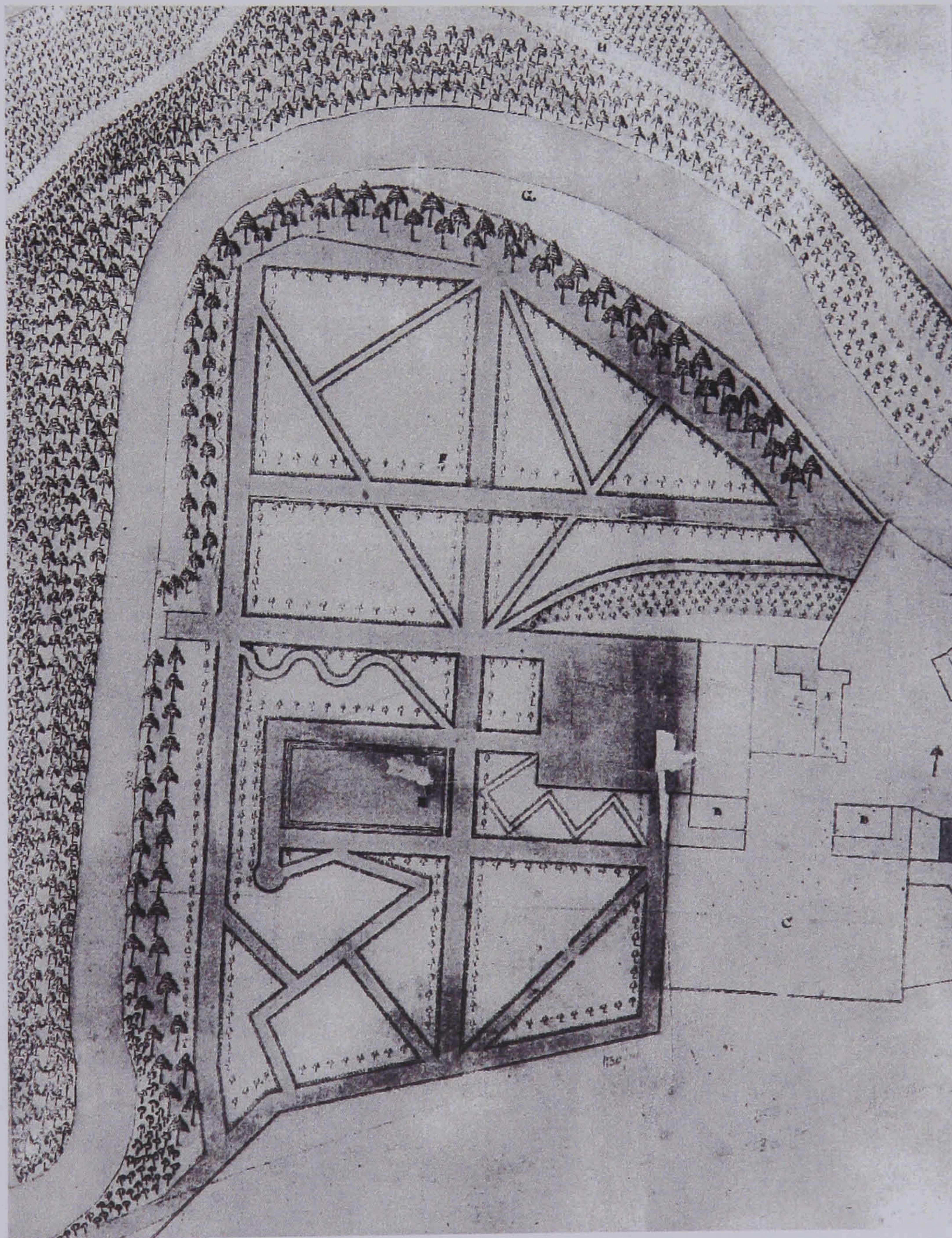
Judging by Argyll’s career, which involved periods of intense activity in the west of Scotland followed by lengthy visits to Edinburgh to attend Parliament and meetings of the Treasury Commission, he seems to have led a double life. He was on the one hand, an immensely powerful highland chieftain, and on the other, a valuable member of Lauderdale’s government. Each of his houses would have served a different function in this peripatetic existence.¹¹⁹

Even by Scottish standards, the Campbells were clannish. They continued the ancient tradition whereby the eldest son of one branch of the family was sent to live with another branch of the family. In 1665, Lord Lorne, the eldest son of the Earl of Argyll, arrived at Balloch to be fostered by the Campbells of Glenorchy.¹²⁰

Inveraray

Old Inveraray Castle as illustrated in Pennant's, Tour of Scotland.

(RCAHMS)



Undated survey of old Inveraray Castle with geometric gardens and extensive planting on the banks of the River Aray.

(RCAHMS)

Alexander, 5th Earl of Moray**Donibristle****Origins**

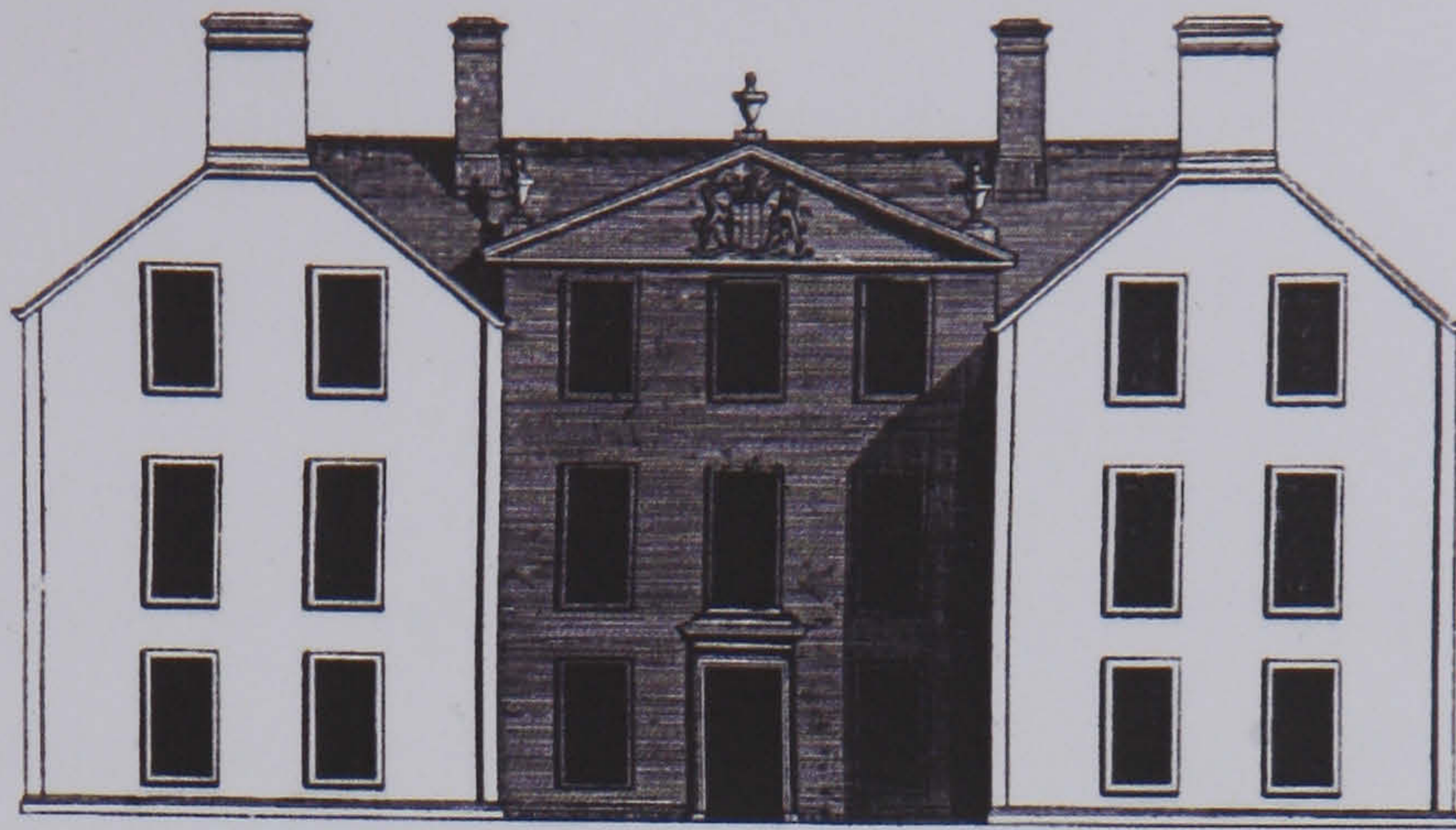
The house, which lay on the shores of the Firth of Forth, was reconstructed between 1637 and 1651 by the 4th Earl of Moray, into a U-plan with projecting wings. According to inventories of the period, the public and private functions of the house were separated at this time and a wooden scale and platt stair added.¹²¹

Post Restoration building works

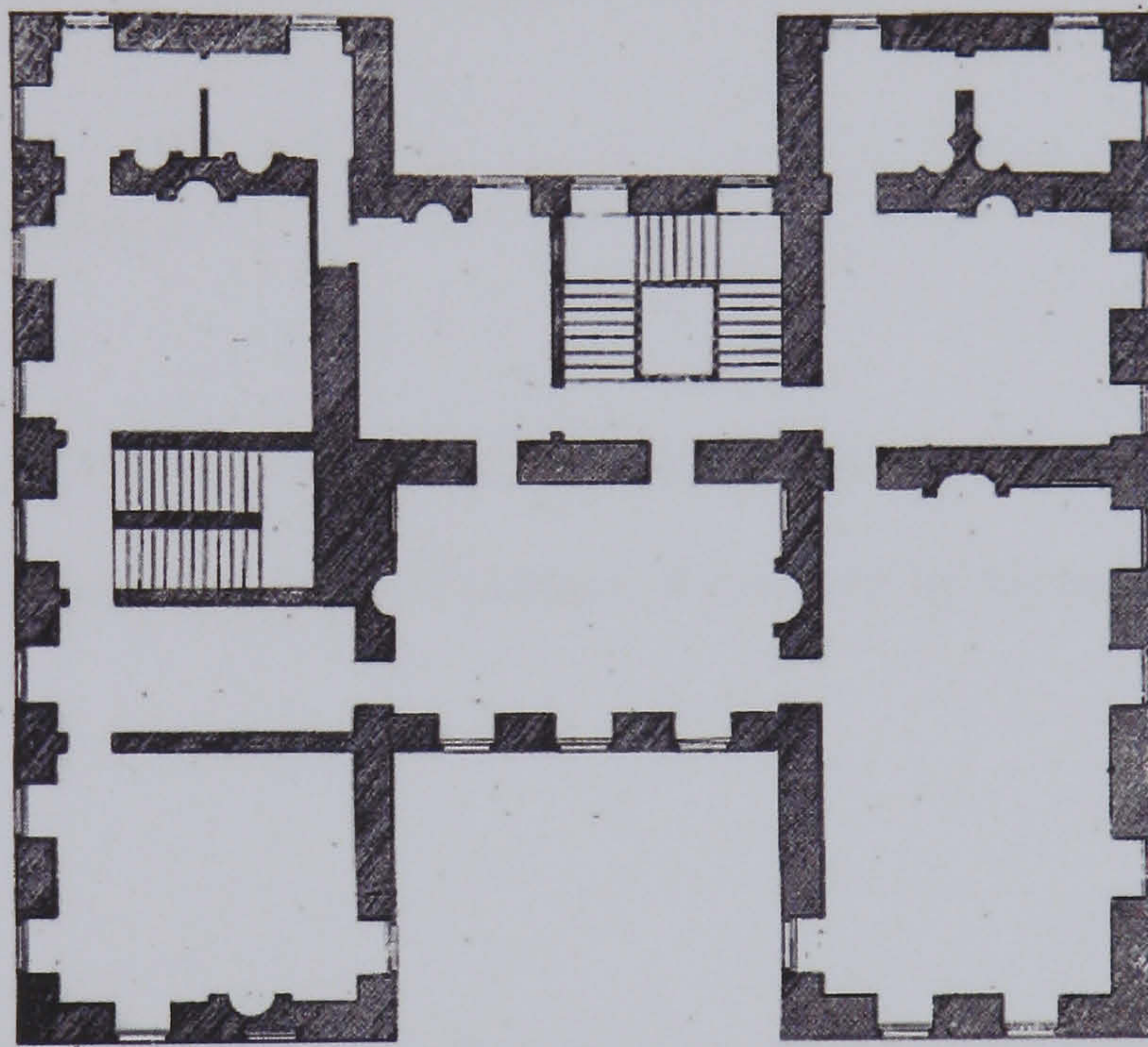
According to contemporary comments, the two wings constructed by Alexander McGill between 1719 and 1723, were added to the 4th Earl's U-shaped house. It seems, therefore, that Donibristle remained unaltered during the life of the 5th Earl of Moray. As Lauderdale's immediate successor as Secretary of State, Moray spent eight years at court in London, giving him little opportunity to reform the house. If further evidence was required for the radical nature of the 4th Earl's reforms, the great stair at Donibristle was selected as the model for the new staircase at Panmure in 1665.¹²²

Contemporary descriptions

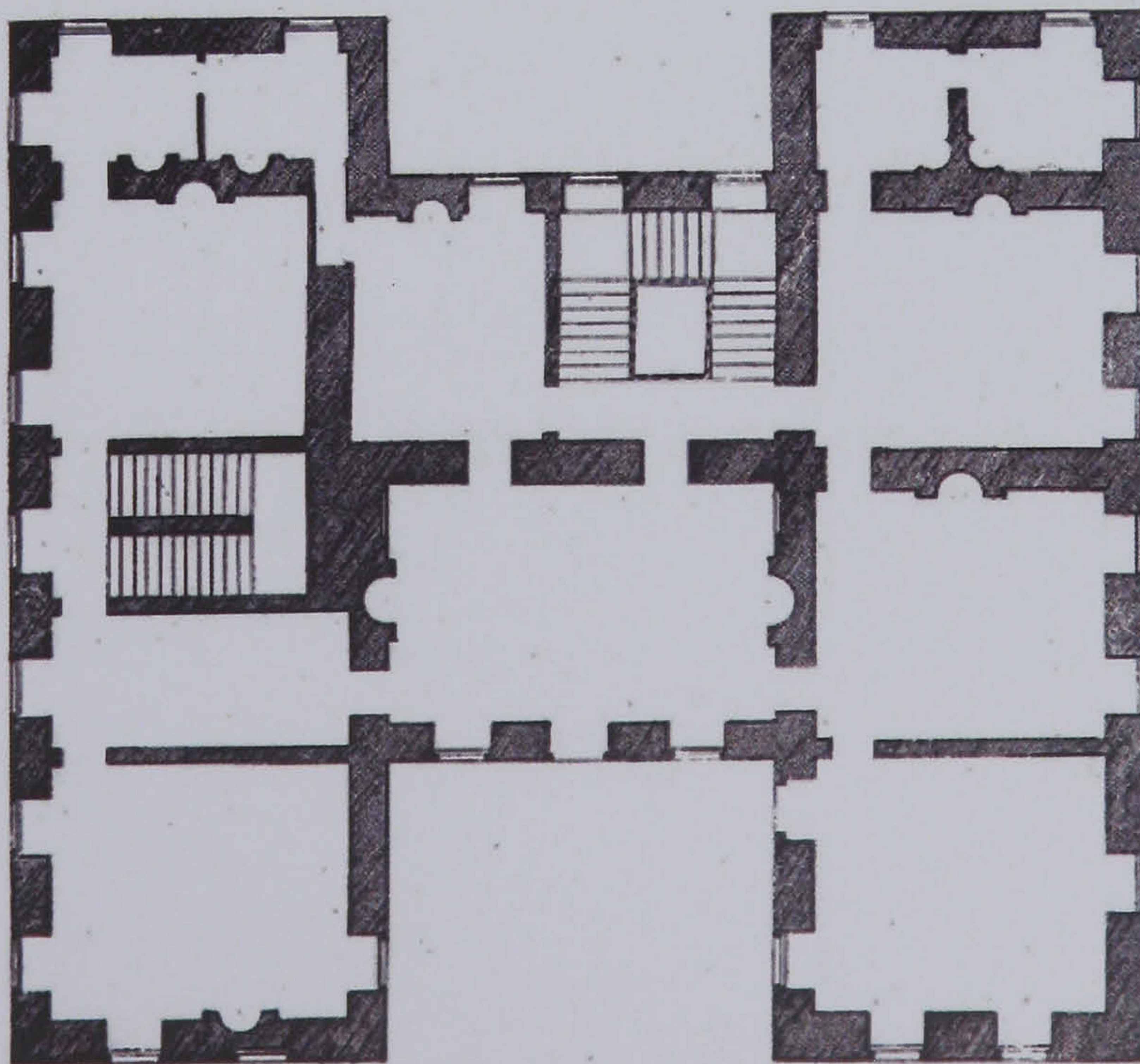
'Dinnibersell was built by that Earl of Murray, who was Regent of Scotland during the minority of King James the Sixth (1st Earl of Moray); both for the Fineness of its Situation, and its nearness to Edinburgh; but the present Earl hath much enlarged it (6th Earl of Moray), by Two Wings, join'd to the old body, and a long Parterre betwixt the Two Wings, with Terras-Walks down to the sea-side. The furniture of this Palace is very Rich, and one can hardly see better old Tapistry at Brussels than here'.¹²³

Donibristle

The balanced frontispiece of Donibristle flanked by projecting gables (the pediment was probably added by Alexander McGill c.1720) (Vitruvius Scoticus)



First floor plan. (Vitruvius Scoticus)



Ground floor plan. (Vitruvius Scoticus)

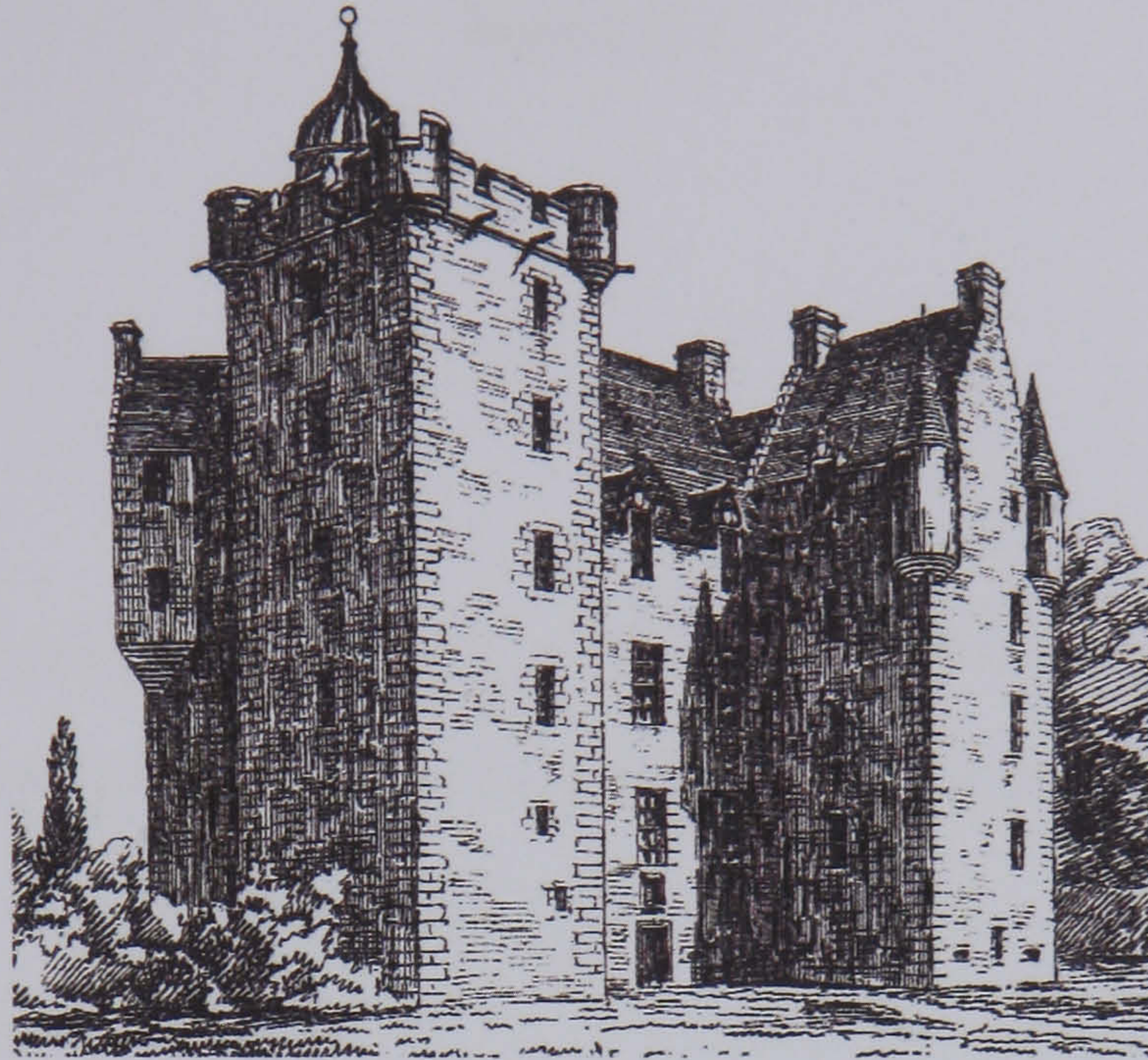
Castle Stewart**Origins**

The house was remodelled by the 4th Earl of Moray into a convenient U-plan lodge in about 1625. Two square towers projected above the roofline at the rear of the building to provide an aesthetic balance: one contained a stair case leading to the first floor hall. Access to the upper floors was gained by corbelled turnpike stairs. The top of the east tower was finished with turrets; the top of the west tower contained a viewing platform; the façade was lined with dormer windows.¹²⁴

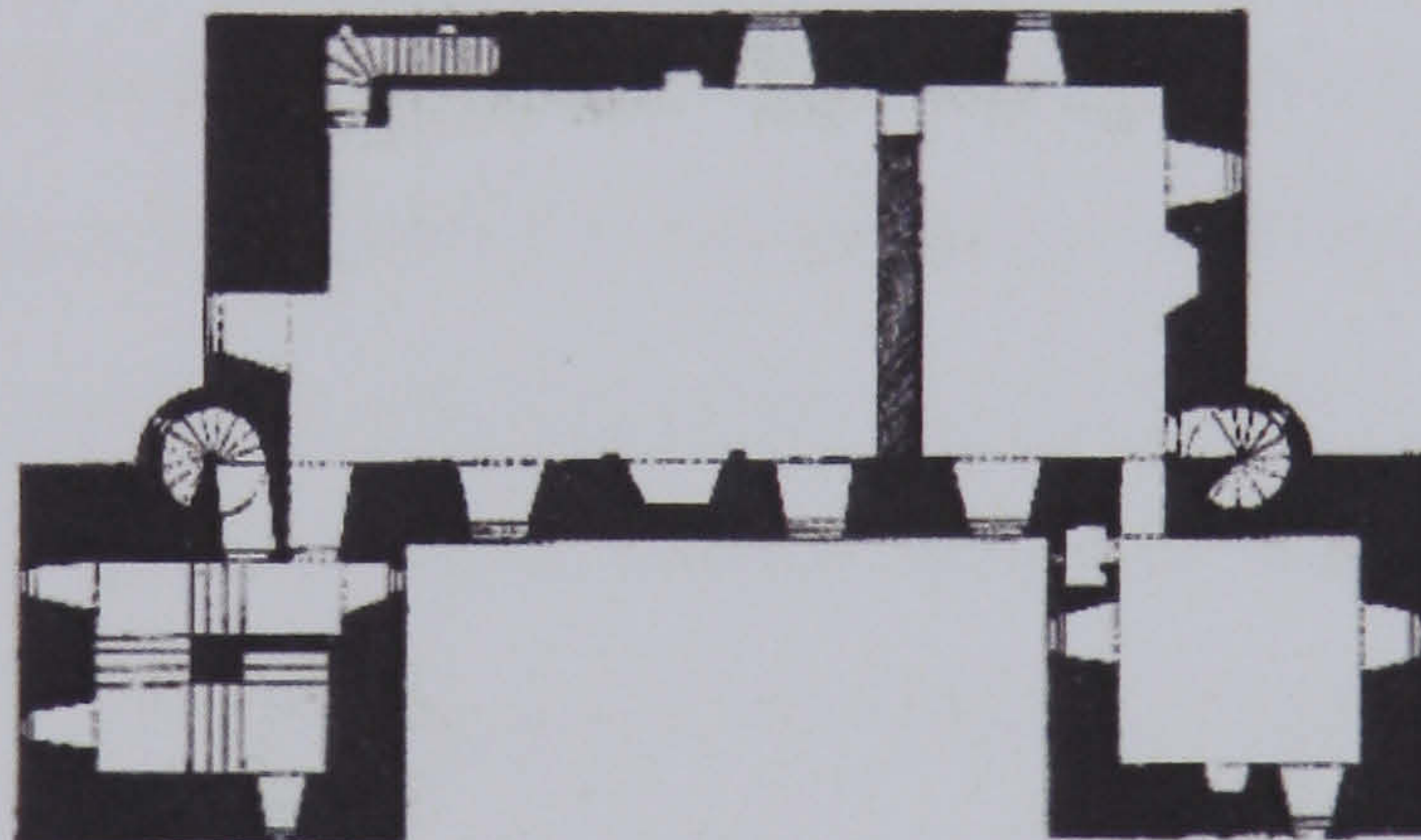
Post Restoration building works

It seems that Castle Stewart, like Donibristle, had been the subject of major reconstruction by the 4th Earl of Moray: both houses had the same advanced U-shape. As a result, no further improvements were carried out by his son.

Contemporary descriptions ‘The same earl [4th Earl of Moray] has built a new mansion called Castle Stuart, not far from Inverness’.¹²⁵

Castle Stewart

The balanced frontispiece of Castle Stewart from the south west
(MacGibbon and Ross)



First floor plan
(MacGibbon and Ross)

William, 3rd Earl of Queensberry.**Drumlanrig****Origins**

The ancient seat of the Douglasses of Drumlanrig, set above the River Nith, was probably refashioned into an irregular courtyard house between 1615 and 1618, by the 1st Earl of Queensberry.¹²⁶

Post Restoration building works

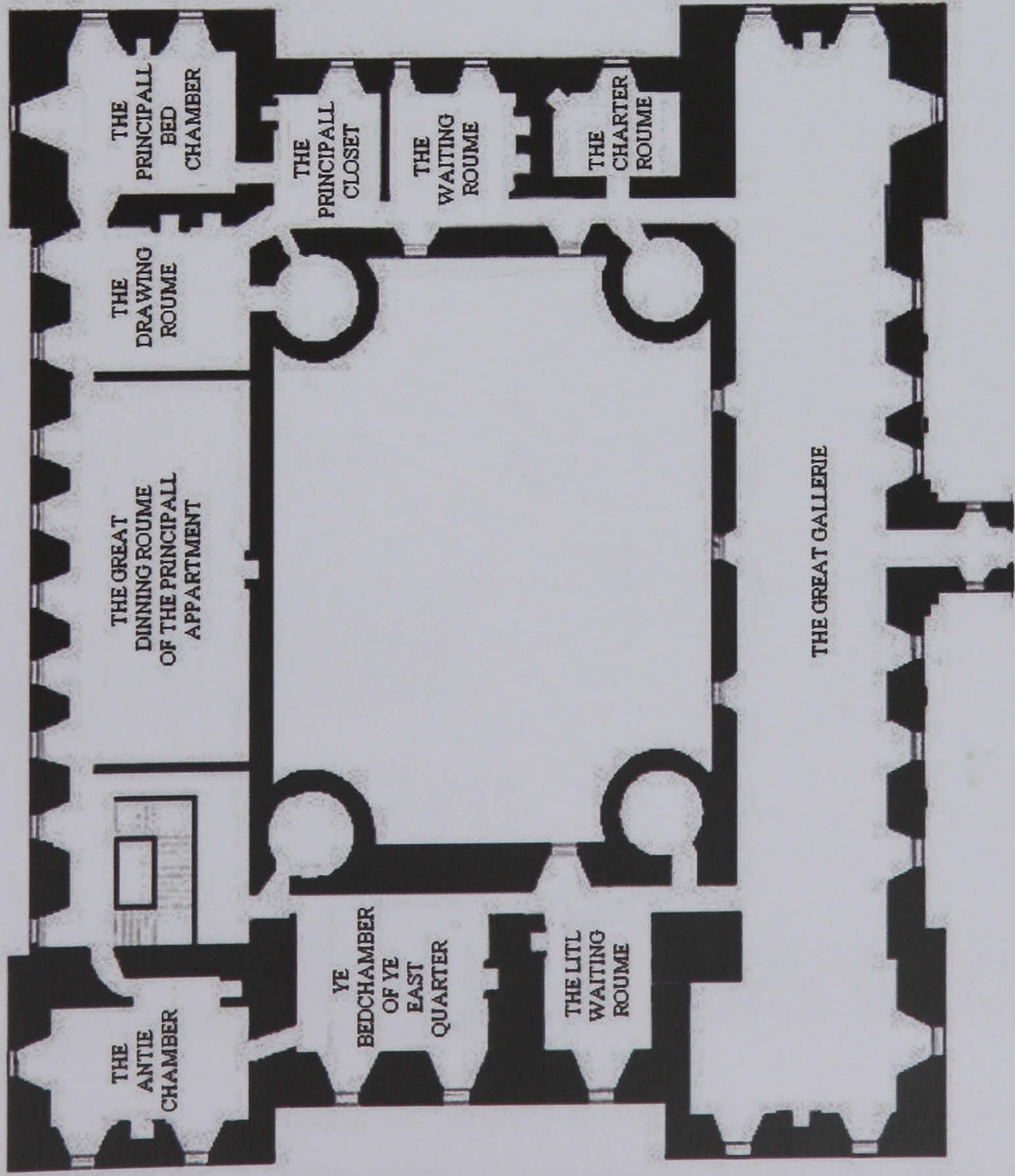
Only one tower and perhaps one wing were retained in the wholesale remodelling of Drumlanrig, which began in 1679.¹²⁷ Although the design of the house has been attributed to James Smith, there is evidence that Sir William Bruce was consulted during the process.¹²⁸ In external appearance, the house was of exceptional uniformity and borrowed extensively from the detail of the Palace of the Louvre. Despite serving the public and private functions of a fashionable ‘house of receite’, the layout of Drumlanrig was awkward. There was no link between the ‘outer vestibule’ on the north side of the house and the ‘low dining room’ on the south side: the dining room was entered directly from the courtyard without any means of controlling either the wind or the rain. This curious, somewhat impractical arrangement seems to have been dictated by Queensberry’s estate office, which lay on either side of the vestibule: ‘the Compting Rouse’ on the east and ‘the Chamberlands Rouse’.¹²⁹

There were notable similarities between the design of Drumlanrig and Leslie. Both houses were constructed around a central courtyard. Both were located on a steep river bank with a terrace leading down to a new garden at the lower level. Both houses contained a long gallery. Both houses were commissioned by owners who served as Lord Treasurer in their own right.¹³⁰

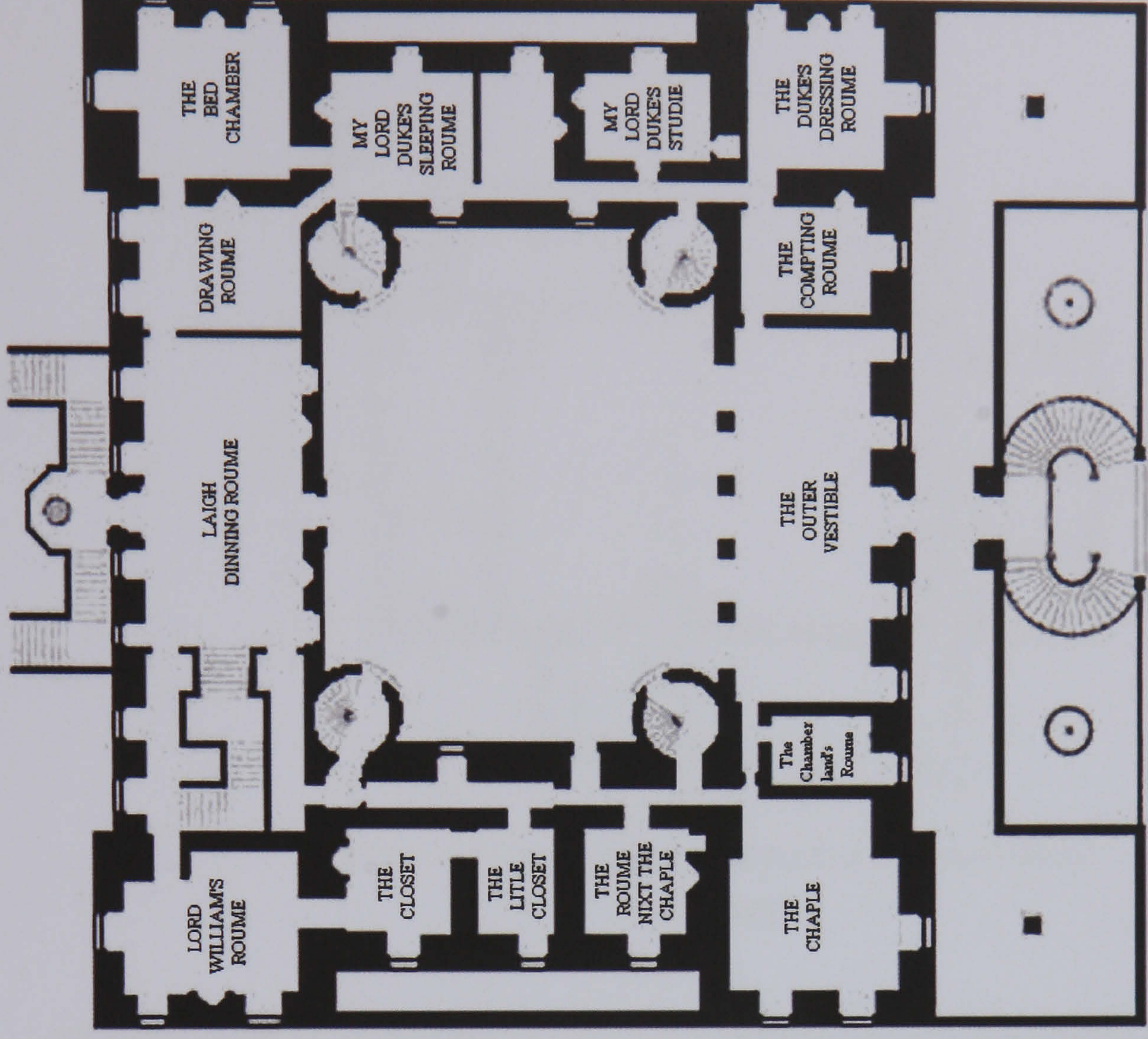
Drumlanrig**Contemporary descriptions**

‘A princely and pleasant habitation, and like to be more so, being the Dwelling Place of the Duke of Queensberry’.¹³¹

‘The Palace of Drumlanrig, the ancient paternal Seat of the Dukes of Queensbury. The Gusto Grande is what is often mention'd by the Italian Architects: They tell you that Lewis the Fourteenth King of France had it; since, having so many good natural Situations in his Kingdom to build a Palace, he neglected them all; and by building the finest Palace in the World, in the barrenest Part of his Dominions, Versailles, and bringing Rivers over Mountains to supply it with water, shew'd the Greatness of his Tast: The great Duke of Devonshire, in the scituation of his Seat at Chatsworth, the same. The first Duke of Queensbury, who built this noble Palace in the reign of Charles II, may seem to have had the oddest Taste in the World in the situation of it; for it stands on a Rock, environ'd with high Mountains on every side. The Palace is a square Building of fine free Stone, with a spacious Court in the middle, and a Turret, and great Stone Stairs in each Corner: The Gallery and chief Apartments are adorn'd with Family Pictures, and most richly furnish'd: The Offices below are very noble; and the hanging Gardens cut out of the Rock down to the River side, with Water -works and Grottos, do every way answer the great Genius of William Duke of Queensbury, its first founder...There is a vast Plantation of Trees round the Palace, and the Surprise of seeing so fine a Building in so coarse a Country adds to its Beauty’.¹³²



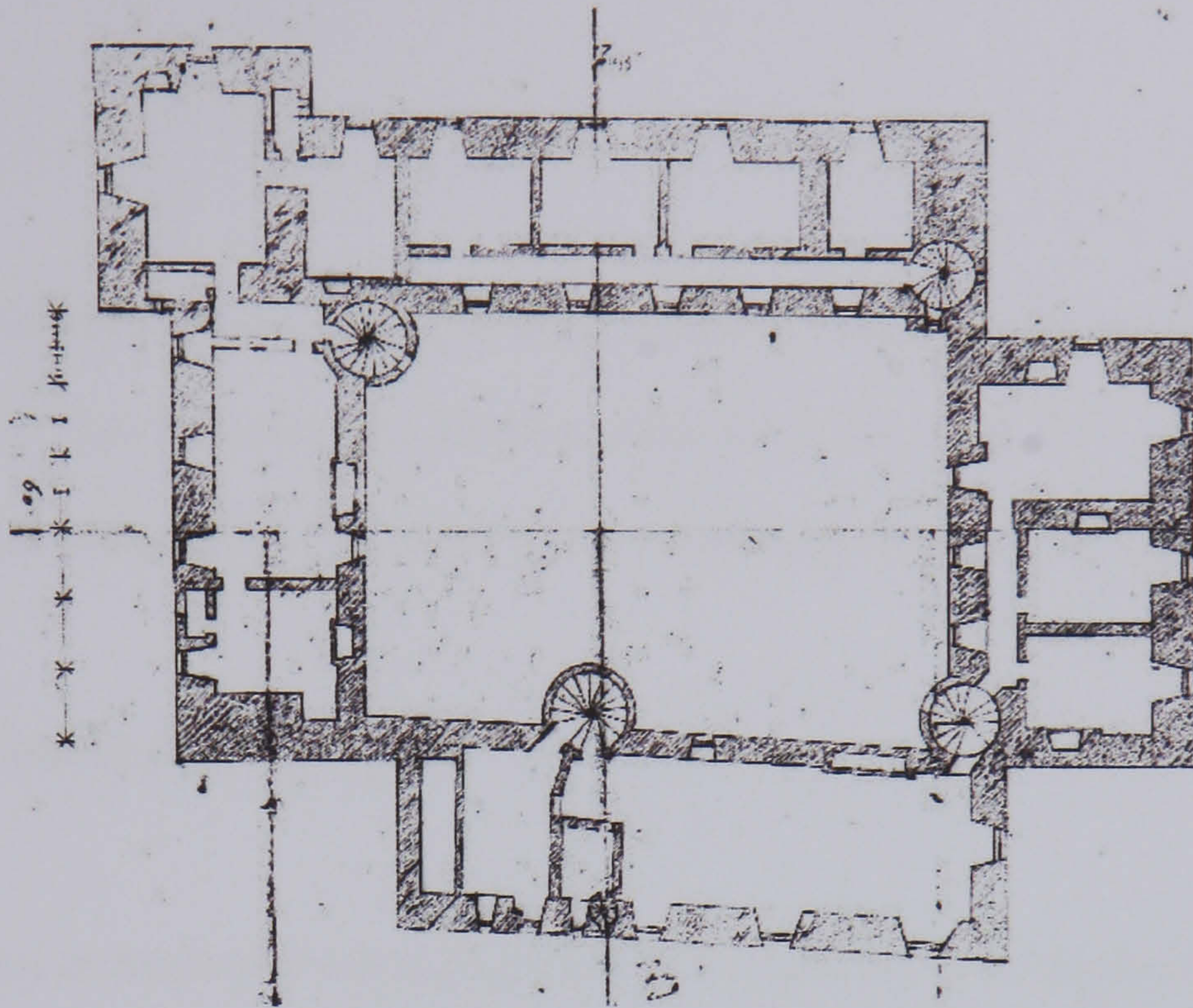
Conjectural plan of the first floor state apartment
(drawn from plans in Vitruvius Britannicus and MacGibbon & Ross with designations provided by the 1694 household inventory)



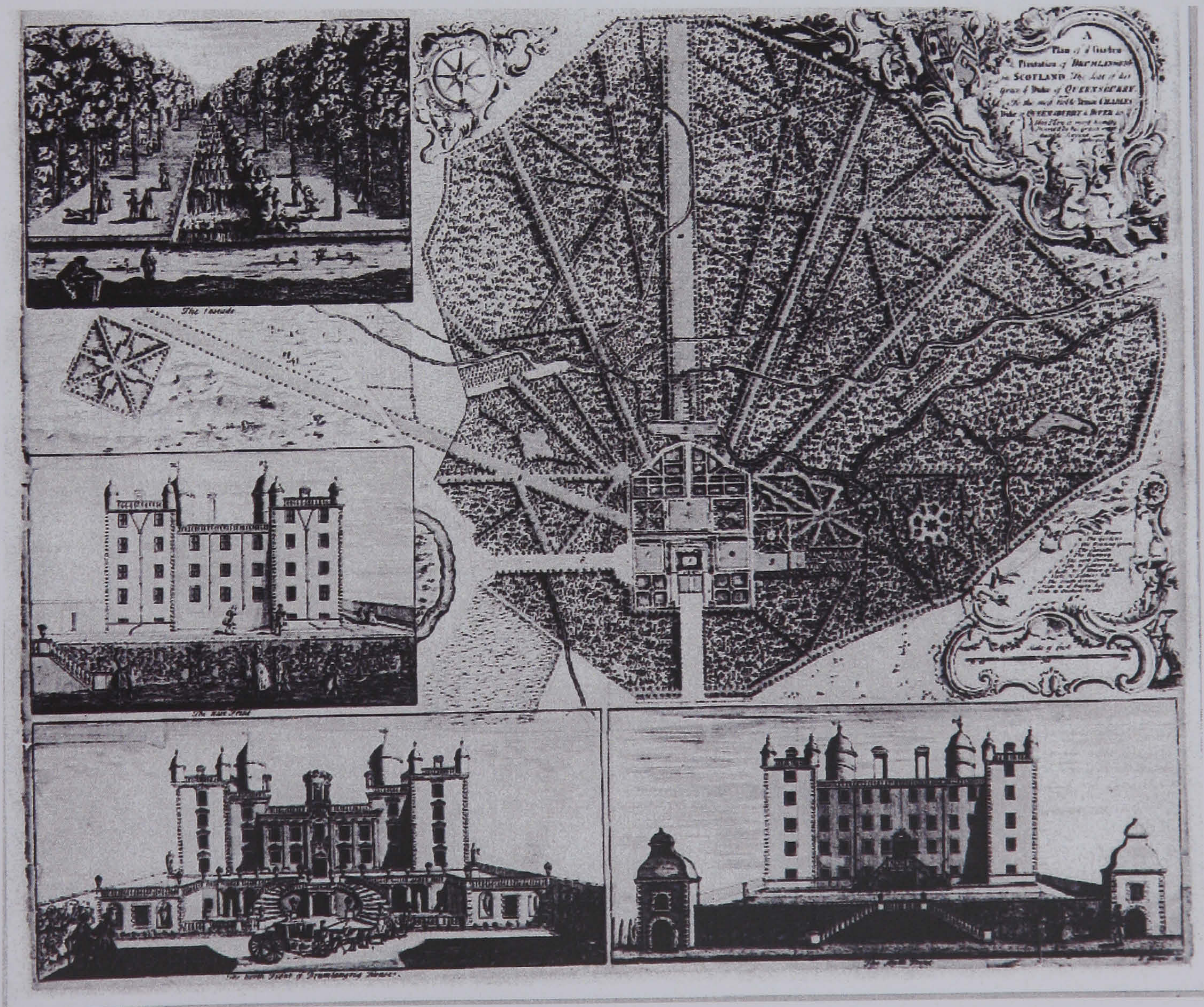
Conjectural plan of the ground floor private apartment
(drawn from plans in Vitruvius Britannicus and MacGibbon & Ross with designations provided by the 1694 household inventory)

DRUMLANRIG

APPENDIX 2C/10

Drumlanrig

The layout of Drumlanrig c.1618 prior to its reconstruction
(RCAHMS)



Early 18th century survey of Drumlanrig by J. Rocque

The low level of the gardens accentuates the noble silhouette of the house. (RCAHMS)

Sanquhar**Origins**

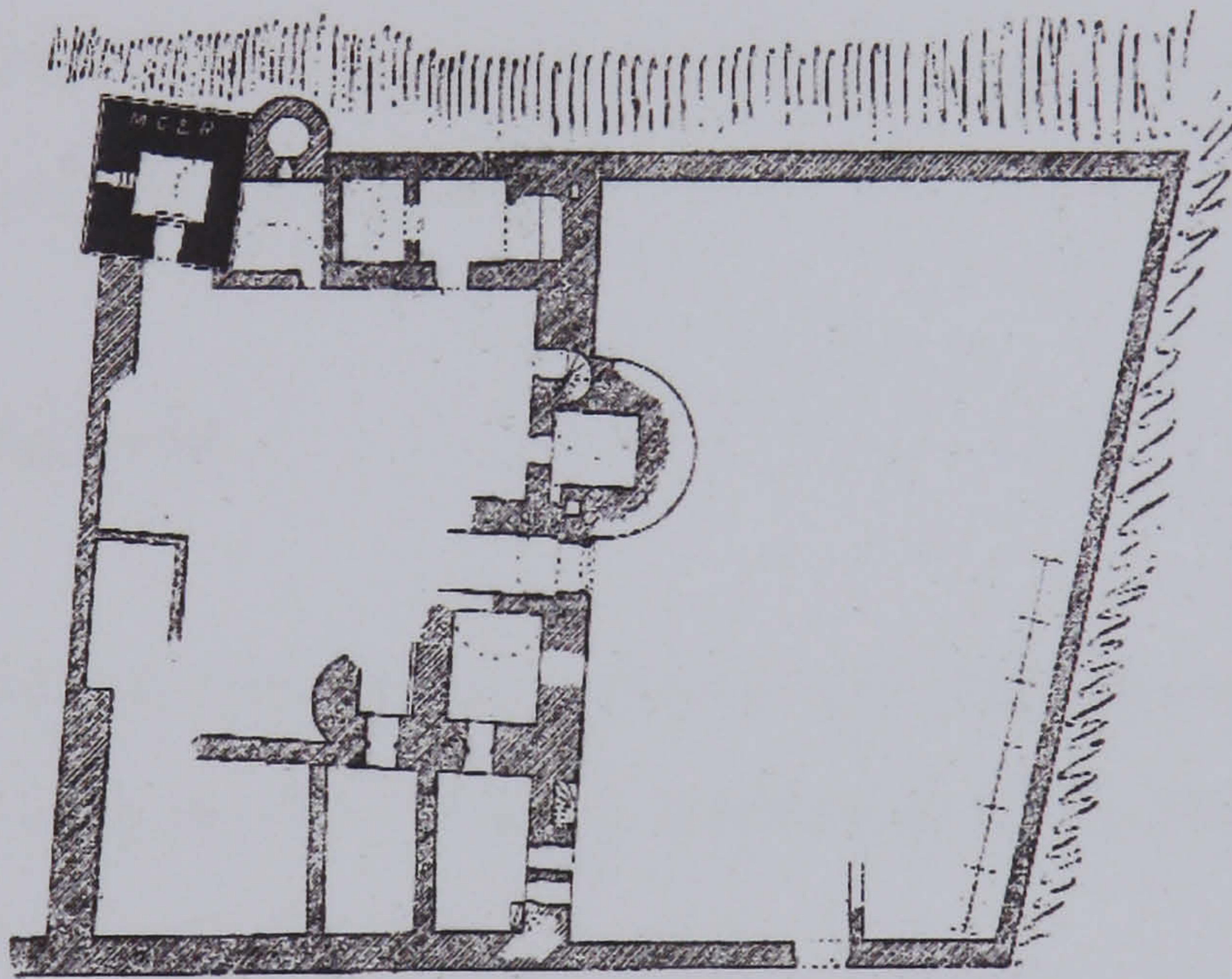
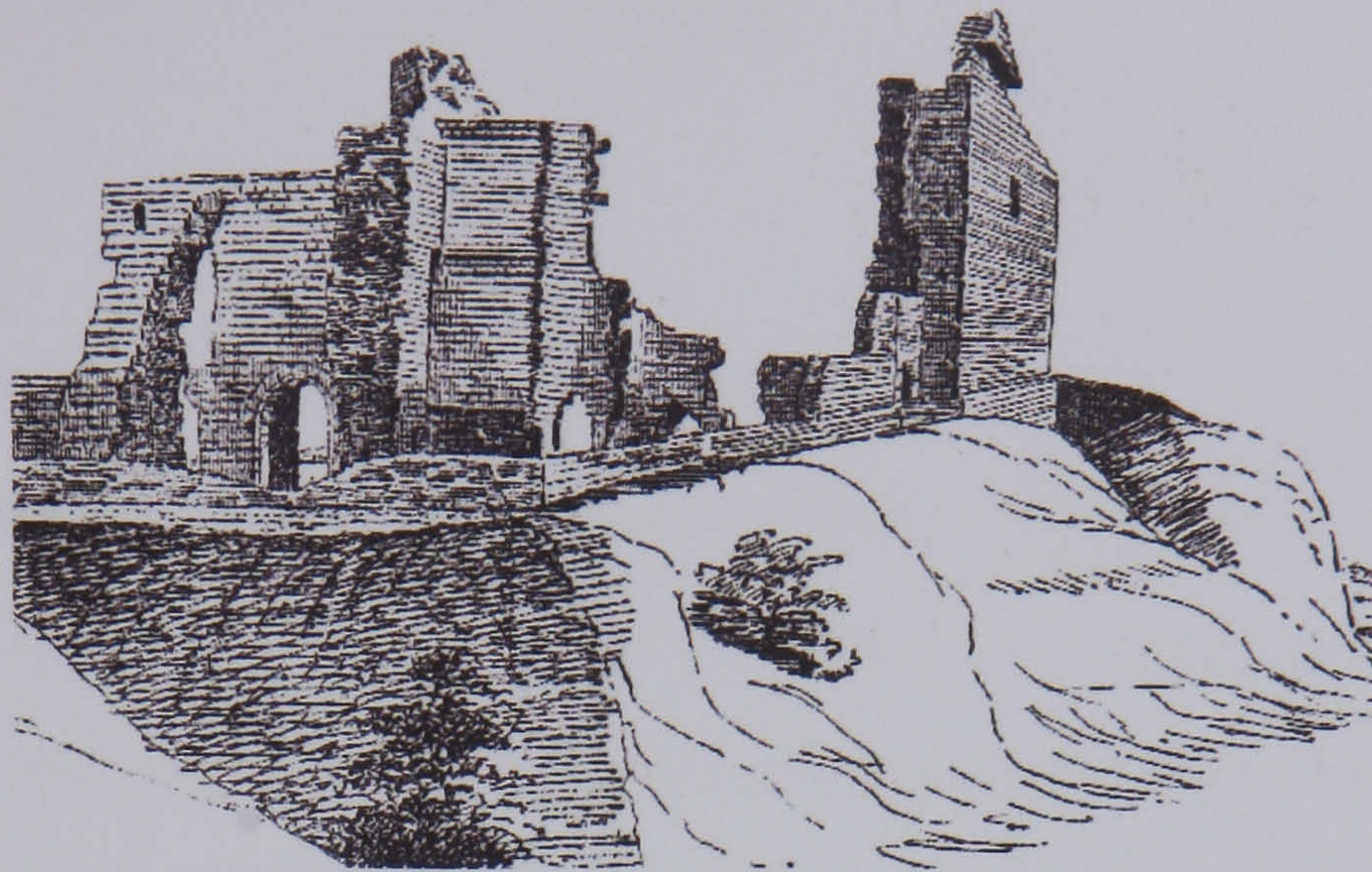
The principal seat of the Crichton family, set above the River Nith, was acquired by the 2nd Earl of Queensberry in 1637. The house was constructed around three sides of an inner courtyard, with remnants dating from the fourteenth century. The outer court was probably added in the seventeenth century.¹³³

Post Restoration building works

There is no evidence of building works during the Earl of Queensberry's lifetime. From an inventory of the house drawn up in 1694, it is evident that the internal arrangement of Sanquhar was markedly less formal, and the furnishings were considerably less ornate than those at Drumlanrig. (see appendix 5F/18 & 19)¹³⁴ Like Brunstane, there was no state apartment: the principal reception rooms comprised an outer vestibule, 'the Great Hall' and a drawing room. The principal bedchamber was occupied by Queensberry himself who slept in a bed that was very modestly furnished.

Contemporary descriptions

'A little beneath the Burgh stands the Castle of Sanquhar a stately Edifice strongly built, which belonged formerly to the Lord Sanquhar now E. of Dumfries, but now the said Castle doth belong in property to the D. of Queensberry'.¹³⁵

Sanquhar

The ruins of the Earl of Queensberry's convenient house of Sanquhar
(MacGibbon and Ross)

Patrick, 3rd Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne.**Glamis****Origins**

The ancient seat of the Lyons had been refashioned between 1606 and 1620 by the 1st Earl of Kinghorne. In this reconstruction, much of the L-shaped house was retained and a wide circular ‘escalier d’honneur’ was added in the re-entrant angle. The vaulted ceiling of the second floor Great Hall was reworked in ornate plasterwork, and an enormous fireplace decorated with elaborate strapwork was set into one wall.¹³⁶ Despite these improvements, the internal arrangement of the house remained inconvenient: the dual function of the great hall had been altered with the introduction of a dining room, but the house contained no drawing room. (see appendix 5E/7)

Post Restoration building works

The first works carried out by the Earl of Strathmore in 1670 were of a purely practical nature. While his family was lodged in the rooms above the Great Hall, Strathmore set about adding another storey to the east wing of the house in order to make it more convenient:

‘Whereas the third storrey was cumssylled above wch sort of sylling is comonly a nest for ratts, I gested it over and gaind’d rowms above within the rooffe, highted the staire of that syd of the house one turn, so that these rowms now above add not a little to the conveniencie of our present dwelling lodgeing, the younger children and such of the wemen servants as are of the best account who have private access by a back stair to these rouses my wyfe maks use of her selfe’.¹³⁷

The principal building works were planned and supervised by Strathmore according to ‘a skame and draught of my whole project’, without the assistance of Sir William Bruce, ‘that contentious and teuch

Glamis

lauer'.¹³⁸ Having swept the sluttery to the rear of the house, Strathmore set about creating a uniform façade aligned directly with the town of Glamis.

Strathmore's plans for the house were strongly influenced by his yearning for tradition. By constructing a new wing on the west, he was able to separate the public and private functions; establish a theatrical state procession and achieve aesthetic balance without losing the noble silhouette of the house. However, this seemingly ingenious solution presented serious problems for the means of circulation around the house. Strathmore was forced to construct a tunnel within the thickness of the walls to avoid the sight of his menial servants.

According to a contemporary inventory of Glamis, Strathmore acquired enormous quantities of furniture and hangings. There were six dozen cane chairs, four fashionable triads and countless pieces of arras hangings in the house, all of which had been purchased by him.¹³⁹ It is little wonder that he should have confessed to 'a great dale of weakness in my humor that way inclining to be verie profuse upon all things of ornament for my houses as I have been upon building'.¹⁴⁰

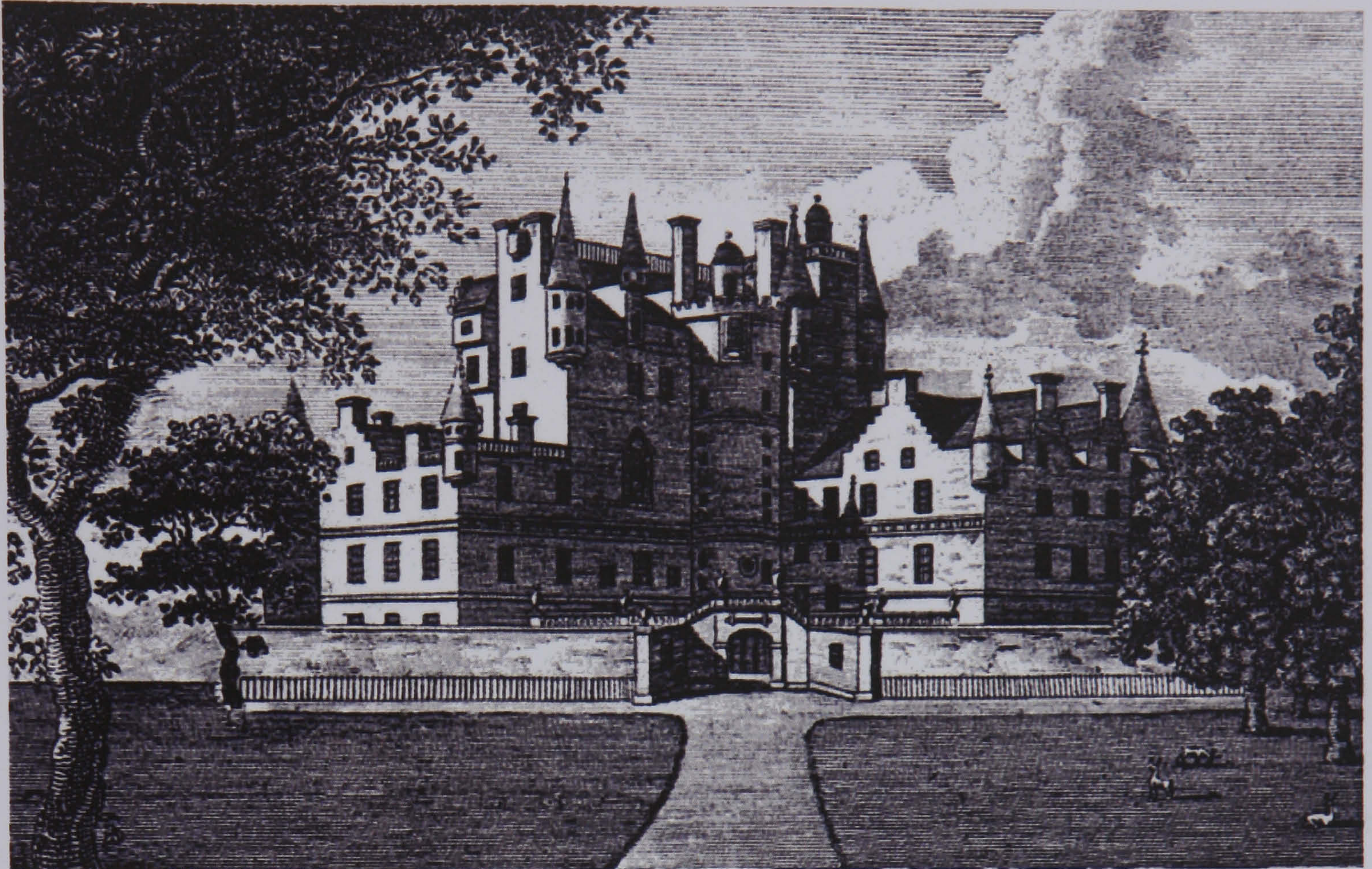
'I have also bought of Bailzie Brand in Edinr. A Cabinet for my fyne bed chamber, a very large looking glass for the drawing rounge, Table and Stands of Italian paste, very fine, and other two speciall good glasses, I give for all four score pound sterline payable at Whits nixt'.¹⁴¹

Contemporary descriptions

'The noble Palace of Glames, belonging to Lion Earl of Strathmore: This Palace, as you approach it, strikes you with Awe and Admiration, by the many Turrets and gilded Ballustrades at top: It stands in the middle of a well planted Park, with Avenues cut through every way to the House. The great Avenue, thickly planted on each Side, at the entrance of which is a great Stone Gate, with Offices on each side of Free Stone, like a little Town, leads you in half a Mile to the

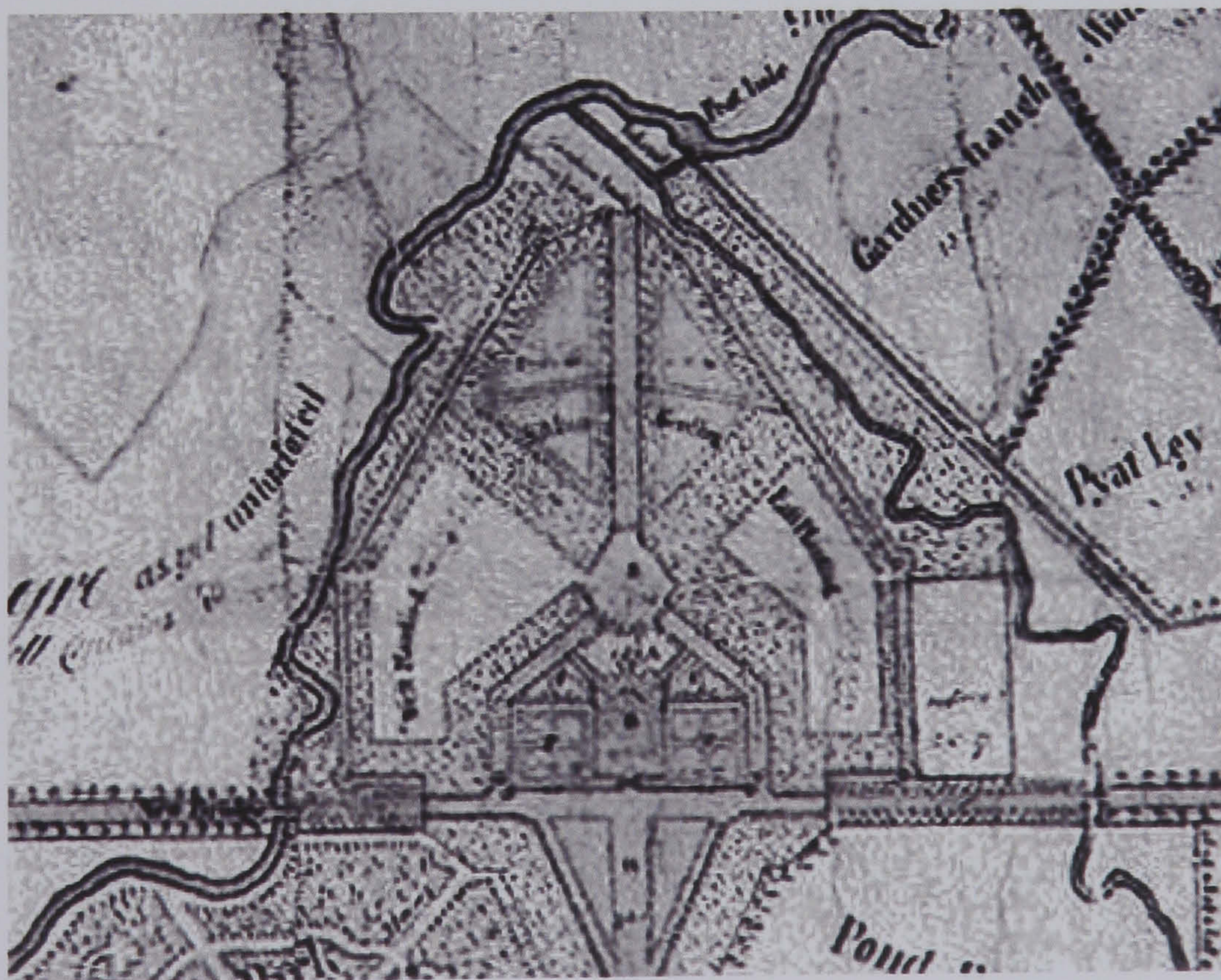
Glamis

Outer Court, which has a statue on each side on the Top of the Gate as big as the Life. On the great Gate of the inner court are Ballustrades of Stone, finely adorn'd with Statues, and in the Court are four brazen Statues, bigger than the Life, on Pedestals: The one of James the Sixth and First of England in his Stole: the other of Charles the First in his Boots, Spurs and Sword, as he is sometimes painted by Vandike; Charles the Second in a Roman Dress, as on the Exchange at London; and James the Second in the same Dress he is at Whitehall. From this Court, by Ballustrades of Iron, you have a full Prospect of the Gardens on each side, cut out into Grass-plats, and adorn'd with Ever-greens, which are very well kept. The House is the highest I ever saw, consisting of a high Tower in the middle, with two Wings and a Tower at each end, the whole above 200 Foot broad: The Stairs from the Entry to the top of the House consist of 143 Steps, of which the great Stairs, where five People can mount abreast, are 86, each of one Stone. In the first Floor are 38 Fire Rooms: The Hall is adorn'd with Family Pictures, and behind the Hall is a handsome Chappel, with an organ for the Church of England Service: On the altar is a good Picture of the last Supper, and on the Cieling an Ascension done by one Dewit a Dutchman, whom Earl Patrick, this Earl's Grandfather, brought from Holland, and who has painted the Cielings of most of the Rooms. In the drawing Room next to the Hall is the best Picture I ever saw of Queen Mary of Modena, the Pretender's Mother, the Duke of Lauderdale in his Robes by Sir Peter Liley, and the late Lord Dundee, with a Crowd of half Lengths of the Nobility of Scotland; and over a Chimney a curious Italian Piece of our Saviour disputing with the Doctors in the Temple'.¹⁴²

Glamis

The viewing platform on the west wing of Glamis

(Reid and Scott)



Extract from Thomas Winter's survey of Glamis, 1746

The park wall features the same round towers as at Yester and Lethington

(RCAHMS)

Castle Lyon**Origins**

This fifteenth century L-shaped house, overlooking the River Tay, was acquired by the 1st Earl of Kinghorne from Lord Gray: ‘a place of no consideratione, fitt for nothing else but as a place of refuge in time of trouble, wherin a man might take himselfe a prisoner; and in the meantime might therein be protected from a flying partie, but was never of any strenth’.¹⁴³

Post Restoration building works

As a recent acquisition, it seems that the Earl of Strathmore felt more inclined to butcher the great vaulted hall at Castle Lyon. This allowed him the freedom to convert one large room into three smaller ones: the dining room on the lower level and two bedchambers above. The walls of the small chamber in the south wing were chiselled away to create sufficient space for a drawing room. The turnpike stair in the south wall was extended from the level of the Great Hall to the top of the house. Seven closets were formed in the thickness of the walls.

Unlike his major project at Glamis, Strathmore made no attempt to achieve aesthetic balance or uniformity at Castle Lyon. He did, however, build two summer houses and a bowling green on the south side of the house which looked up at the irregular building. One summer house seems to have served only a recreational purpose, the other was furnished as a bedroom.¹⁴⁴

Once the building works at Glamis were complete, the furniture from Castle Lyon was removed there and the house refurnished:

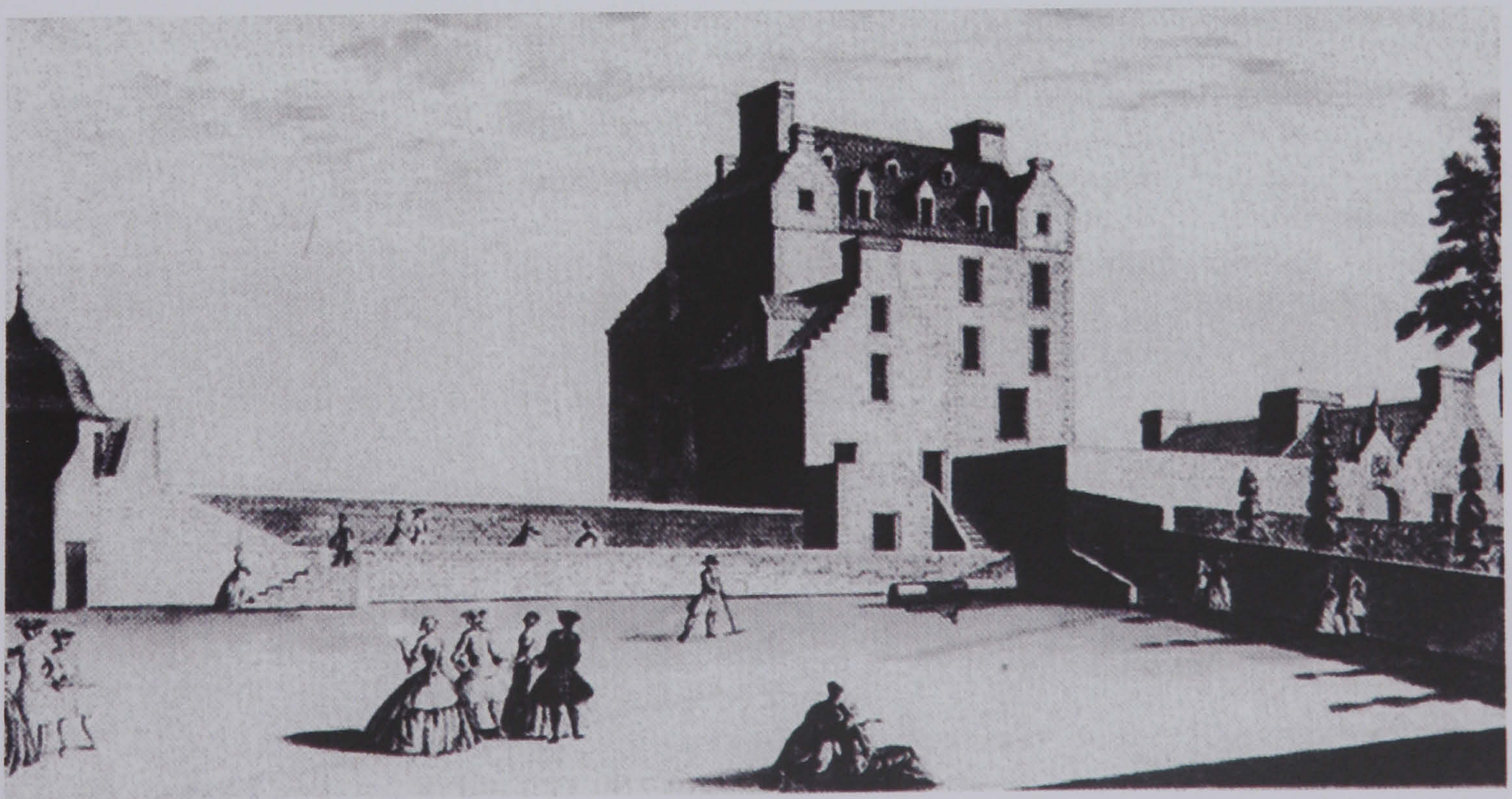
‘Much of the furniture that was there before fitted not the roumes againe and was all brought to Glammiss, a place not easie to be filled, new things bought for the other so that att this day it stands compleitly furnished and very fashionable’.¹⁴⁵

Castle Lyon

Although it served the function of a summer retreat, Castle Lyon was very lavishly furnished. 'My Ladys Bed chamber' contained numerous items of japanned furniture: 'a fine japan cabinet', 'a fine japan writing table', 'a lairge mirroir with table and stands the same'. In her closet there was 'a large fine japan chist wt a stamped leather cover' and 'a fine tortie shell strong box wt gilded mounting'.

Contemporary descriptions

'Another Seat of the Earl of Strathmore, in the middle of a vast Plantation of Trees, with Avenues above a mile long on all sides. This is generally the Earl's Summer Dwelling, and the jointure House of the ladies: It is a high Tower House like Glames, but no wings to it, and is compleatly furnish'd like Glames: The great Avenue to this House is very stately, having two Pyramids of Free-stone at the Entry, with a Gate on each side of each Pyramid, like Triumphal Arches; and one is surprised, when he enters them, to find the House at so great a distance at the other end of the Avenue'.¹⁴⁶



John Elphinstone's view of Castle Lyon from the south with the new bowling green.

(RCAHMS)

THE TREASURY EXECUTIVES**A. Curriculum vitae: portrait, provenance, culture/travel, source of income**

1. Sir Thomas Moncreiffe Bt.

2. Sir William Bruce Bt.

3. Patrick Smyth of Methven

Thomas Moncreiffe (created baronet, 1686), Clerk of the Treasury 1667-1682.



Portrait by Sir John de Medina

(F.Moncreiff & W.Moncreiffe, The Moncreiffs & the Moncreiffes, vol.1)

Born in 1626, second son of Thomas Moncreiffe, merchant in Kirkwall, and Elspeth Baillie of Tankerness.

Married first in 1662, Bethia, daughter of Alexander Hamilton of Hill, Lord Justice Clerk during the Protectorate.

Married second in 1703, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Hope of Kerse.

His nephew and heir, Thomas, married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Smyth of Methven.¹⁴⁷

Moncreiffe left Orkney in 1648; his first official appointment was as 'servitor' to John, Earl of Crawford Lindsay, Lord Treasurer from 1660 to 1663. By 1667, he had already been awarded the post of principal collector of the inland excise.

As chief clerk, Moncreiffe attended every meeting of the Treasury from 1667 to 1682, where he assiduously kept minutes. As a result, he can only have travelled very infrequently. In 1682 he was forced to acquire tapestries in London through his neighbour, Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre:

'A suit of fine Tappistry hangings with silk being landskip with small figures and Prospects almost 7 foot deep'.¹⁴⁸

In 1695, Moncreiffe sent his nephew and heir, Thomas, on the Grand Tour with Colin Campbell, youngest son of the Earl of Breadalbane. The primary purpose of the exercise was to learn rudiments of law at the University of Utrecht:

'He hath got these fonds which wth his own industry will be sufficient for advanceing him in any thing he setts himself to. He can apply himself sufficiently and does take pleasure in studying. You know he is young as yet and not of an age of entering advocate to any purpose'.¹⁴⁹

His nephew eventually spent four years abroad with his tutor, William Moncreiffe, travelling first to Italy and then to France, returning to London in 1699.

‘We go straight to Rome to see the Ceremonys there dureing the holy week. If we find it not to warm we go after that week to Naples, and about the monthe of May, or so return thence through Rome to Florence wher we pass the summer’.¹⁵⁰

As Clerk of the Treasury, Moncreiffe received an annual salary of only £900. This was augmented by a number of gifts like the ‘west india prize’, over which his conduct was not entirely honorable:

‘In your examinations concerning the West India prize yow will finde good use of the papers I sent to Earl Kincardin, especially great stres layd upon Col Sinclare for abstracting that pocket book of the pilots which should have told all the loading, which it seems T Moncrief first conceal'd & now confesses. You will also see what Sinclare did restore upon pressing him’.¹⁵¹

Between 1654 and 1675, Moncreiffe reacquired his family’s ancient estates in Perthshire from his impoverished kinsman Sir John Moncreiffe.

Sir William Bruce (created baronet, 1668) Principal Collector of Customs 1671-1675, Surveyor of the King's Works 1671-1678.



Portrait by J.M.Wright

(in a private collection)

Born in 1630, second son of Robert Bruce of Blairhall and Katherine, daughter of Sir John Preston of Valleyfield.

Married first, in about 1660, Mary, daughter of Sir James Halket of Pitfirrane, by whom one son and one daughter. His son, John, married Christian, daughter of John, 7th Earl of Rothes.

Married second in 1700, Magdalene Scott, widow of George Clerk, an Edinburgh merchant,.

Two actuarial deeds drawn up by Jacob Delphius, a Rotterdam notary, on 28th June 1656 and 18th December 1658, refer to ‘Sr William Bruce ... a merchant and citizen of Rotterdam’. In the first ‘Sr William’, who was about to set off on several voyages gave full power of attorney to Thomas Woedet, man of affairs, to operate his merchant’s business during his absence. In the second, ‘Sr William’ gave power of attorney to an unnamed individual authorising him to look after the business interests of Sr Jean Paul, at both La Rochelle and Rotterdam. A third deed, a copy of the original, was drawn up on 30th September 1658, by Cornelius Mais, another Rotterdam notary. In it, Adriaen Willemien, skipper, agreed to sell the vessel *de Weijgenboem* (the fig tree) to John Hamilton of Grange, Alexander Bruce, brother of the Earl of Kincardine, and Sr William Bruce, described as a merchant at Rotterdam. When Bruce was engaged as an intermediary between General Monck in Scotland and Charles II in exile, he was issued with a passport on 7th September 1659 which permitted him: ‘to passe about his occasions on this side the ffyrth & other parts of Scotland ... you are to permit him to keepe his sword in his lodging till hee returne to Holland’. The words, ‘till hee returne to Holland’, confirm that he was domiciled in Holland for some considerable length of time.¹⁵²

He also travelled widely on the continent. In 1658, he set off with his cousin from Bremen on an itinerary that had been proposed by Sir Robert Moray:

‘I imagine your voyage to Franckfort will not be of great satisfaction to you unless you either step out of the nearest way to see a few places, as, after Munster, Hanaw & Cassil &c: or take you as I said to fall into the Rhyne as soon as you can from Munster, which will be about Wezell, and so go up to Franckfort from whence in your return you may come to Coblentz and so the ordinary residences of the El. Mentz & Collen and then come by Collen and Aker hither’.¹⁵³

In 1667, on the death of John Mylne, the king's master mason, Bruce received his first architectural commission as custodian of the 'draughts and mapes' for the Earl of Rothes: the Lord Treasurer's new palace of Leslie. In 1670, he discussed improvements at Yester with Sir Robert Moray. Between 1671 and 1674, after his appointment as Surveyor of the King's Works, he travelled between Holyrood, Thirlestane, Brunstane and Lethington overseeing building works on behalf of the Earl of Lauderdale. In 1673, Charles Maitland requested his advice at Hatton:

'The last post is the first I have neglected to write since I came to Scotland & it was not avoidable being necessitated to go in haste with Sr Wm Bruce to Haltoun to prevent some danger in taking down off my Tower'.¹⁵⁴

It seems inconceivable that he was not involved in the building works carried out at Culross by his cousin, the Earl of Kincardine, which were under way in 1674:

'I find my wife have strong inclinations to wait on your Lady at Culers and you may be sure I would not oppose it but considering you are in the midst of your building that we cannot go and come in a day'.¹⁵⁵

In 1676, he had shown plans of the new house of Dunkeld to Lord Murray. Sometime before 1679, he had designed a similar compact villa for Sir Thomas Moncreiffe. In the interim, he had reconstructed his own house at Balcaskie and had been consulted by the Earl of Queensberry about the reconstruction of Drumlanrig. William Bruce was involved in every major rebuilding project that was commissioned by a member of the Treasury Commission between 1667 and 1682, with one exception: Glamis.

Following in his father's footsteps, John Bruce travelled first to France and then to the Netherlands in 1681, accompanied by Jame Halket, his tutor:

'The way we intend to travel is to go from hence to Orleans taking in Fontainebleau in our way thence down the Loire sometimes by water sometimes by land taking Richelieu in our way, till

we come to Angers, and I think if wee have time enough it would be fitt wee went the length of Nantes and the Rochelle, from thence back to Angers and so to Paris with the messenger'.¹⁵⁶

In 1682, John Bruce began to receive lessons in architecture, which lasted only one month. He did, however, acquire a copy of 'L'Architecture de Blondel':

'I wrote to you formerly that your son had begun his Architecture, his master was recommended to me as the best for there are but two or three that teach it in all Paris, but despite his extravagant price he had such a confused way of teaching and for ought I know was verie ignorant that your son made no progresse with him'.¹⁵⁷

As Surveyor of the King's Works, William Bruce received an annual salary of £400, but in his other posts at the Treasury, he seems to have been paid by result. As Collector of the Fines, he received £750 for sums collected during 1665:

'Ane accompt of the mony payd out of the fines by his Majesties order 1665 ...

Alloued by his Majtie exchecker for the wholl expensis of colecting the fines, uphould & intake and servants fees....£800

Collectors allouance a halff pennie upon each pound received by him is for 30,000 £750'.¹⁵⁸

As the principal Collector of Customs, he was supposed to share the annual collectors' allowance of £600 with his two senior partners: Sir Robert Mylne of Barnton, Provost of Linlithgow, and his son, Alexander.

In 1671, he was awarded the valuable 'gift of seizures', which he abused so badly that it led to his eventual downfall.

Unfortunately, there is no record of the profits that Bruce made from tax farming, but it seems highly likely that this was his principal source of income. Although he and his syndicate bid the seemingly enormous sum of £26,000 for a five-year 'tack' of the customs revenues in 1671, they must have anticipated that they would actually collect a much larger sum.

William Bruce acquired two properties: Balcaskie in Fife, in 1665, from Sir John Moncreiffe, and Kinross, in 1675, from the 9th Earl of Morton.

Patrick Smyth of Methven.



Portrait by Mary Beale

(in a private collection)

Born in 1627, the eldest surviving son of Patrick Smyth of Braco and Katherine, daughter of George Graham, Bishop of Dunblane and Orkney.

Married first Anne, daughter of James Keith of Benholm, the Earl of Morton's chamberlain in Orkney and Shetland, and Margaret, daughter of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell.

Married second in 1682, Janet, daughter of Mungo Haldane of Gleneagles, by whom four sons and two daughters. Their daughter, Margaret, married Sir Thomas Moncreiffe 2nd Bt, nephew and heir of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Clerk of the Exchequer.

Having served an apprenticeship as a merchant in Danzig, Smyth began to manage the multifarious business empire that had been established by his father and grandfather, the Bishop of Orkney. The partnership involved a substantial property portfolio on Orkney and a trading company, which operated out of Kirkwall. Until the restoration, he travelled tirelessly around the north of Scotland in pursuit of profitable trading opportunities, and began to diversify by lending money to members of the local nobility. In 1660, Smyth decided to leave Orkney, claiming that; 'he resolved to recied in the South of Scotland for some space'.¹⁵⁹ Having moved to the mainland, Smyth took up residence on the small estate of Westwood in Perthshire, which had been acquired by his father in 1647.

In 1658, or before, he had been appointed by the Earl of Atholl to manage his business affairs. In 1674, Smyth was responsible for the major reorganisation of the Earl of Atholl's finances: 'anent the better management of his Lop's estate'.

In 1678, he travelled to London with Atholl, and while resident there took advantage of a visit to court:

'More refresh me than all ye glorie in or about court except sight of his sacred Maty wch I sie twyce or thryce ilk day'.¹⁶⁰

Given his career as a numerate 'man of affairs', it is perhaps surprising to find that Smyth took an active interest in architecture. He was closely involved in the construction of the Earl of Atholl's new house at Dunkeld. In 1680, he received a note from the chief mason, John Smyth, explaining the absence of stone balusters:

‘I received a line from you wherein I think strong that you should reprove me or challenge me for the Marquess of Atholl his balusters for the house of Dunkeld for I was never engaged to bring them about to Perth though I was engaged to cause win them at the quarry’.¹⁶¹

He also discussed building works with his neighbour, Sir Thomas Moncreiffe. In 1680, Moncreiffe wrote regarding the supply of suitable timber for wainscoting:

‘However, when it please god we meet in Edinburgh this winter (as I hope we shall) we shall know exactly what sort will be best for lining for I hear Robert Milne has some come from Holland for lining of some rooms in his new house’.¹⁶²

Although Patrick Smyth regularly complained about a shortage of ready money, it seems that his business operations did generate a substantial profit. He received a regular income from his inherited estates on Orkney. When he lent money, he always charged interest at the standard rate of 6% and took some form of security in the form of a caution, wadset, or on occasions, jewelry. There is also evidence that his trading activities were profitable: in 1672 he reported:

‘I thank God for his contened great mercies to waright us my vessele is arryved upon Thursday last saiffly frome the north and ye goods sold for 2856 lbs payable at Sambes I trust in God to pay the Exchoker 9,000 merks and myself 27,000 merks betwixt and then so that ye sommer fish and winter product will clier me both of my few bonds and some pairt of ye castel 5000 lib’.¹⁶³

After inheriting his father’s estates on Orkney and the property of Westwood in Perthshire, he acquired the lands and the derelict castle of Methven in 1664 from the Duke of Lennox.

PRINCIPAL HOUSES OF THE TREASURY EXECUTIVES**A. Principal houses: Date and means of acquisition****B. Principal houses: Summary of Dimensions, Orientation and Location of Gardens and Principal Reception Rooms.****C. Principal houses: details of history, building works & contemporary comments.****1. Sir Thomas Moncreiffe: Moncreiffe.****2. Sir William Bruce: Balcaskie & Kinross.****3. Patrick Smyth: Methven.**

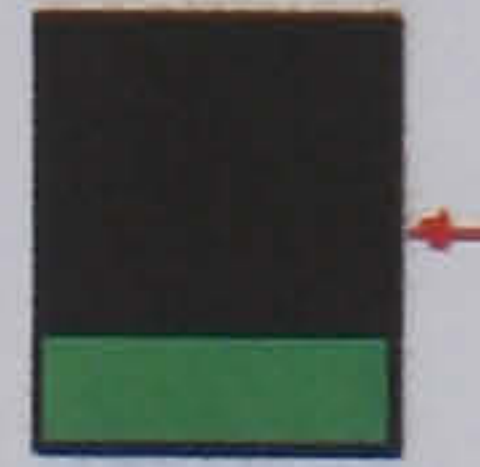
The Principal Houses of the Treasury Executives

	Pre 1500		1500-1640		1640-1682		
		Date		Date		Date	
Name	House	Acquired	House	Acquired	House	Acquired	
Sir Thomas Moncreiffe					Moncreiffe	1654	B
Sir William Bruce					Balcaskie	1665	B
					Kinross	1675	B
Patrick Smyth of Methven					Methven	1664	B
Note: Method of acquisition B=bought I=inherited M=marriage D=debt							

The Principal Houses of the Treasury Executives

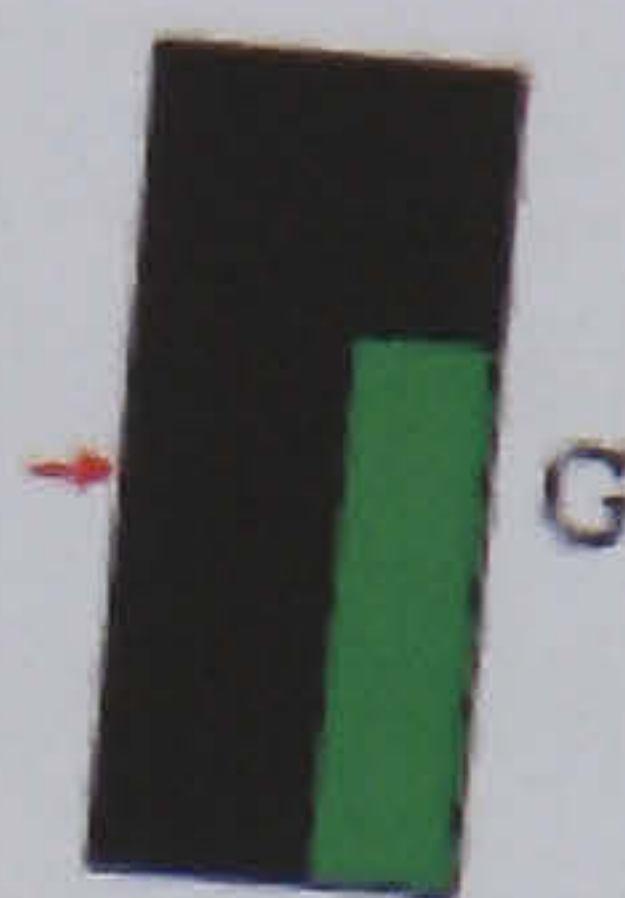
Summary of Dimensions, Orientation and Location of Gardens and Principal Reception Rooms

Sir Thomas Moncreiffe

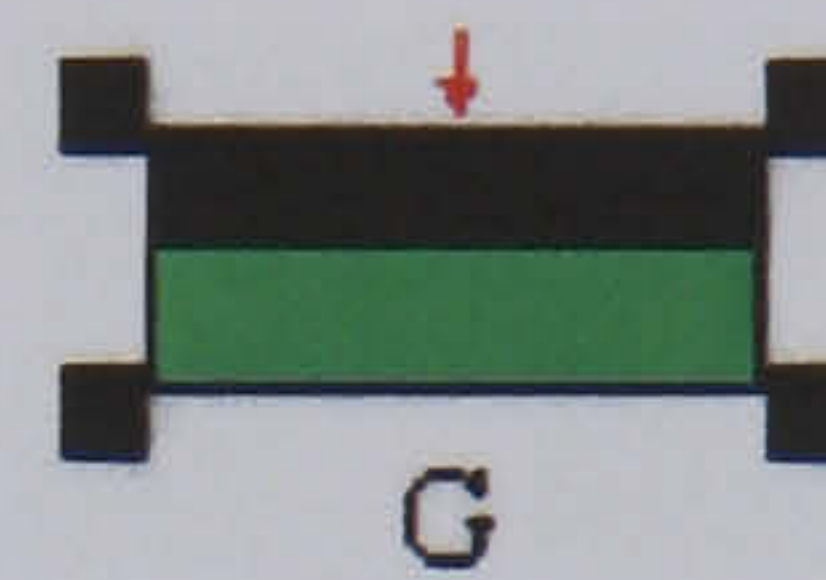


Moncreiffe
72' x 60'

Sir William Bruce

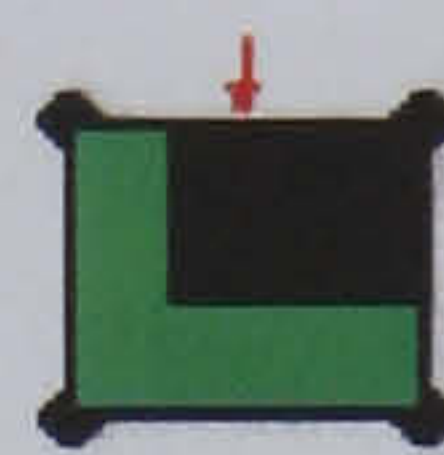


Kinross
135' x 60'



Balcaskie
125' x 64'

Patrick Smyth of Methven



Methven
72' x 60'

Key:

1. All houses are oriented N (top) – S (bottom).
2. Each house is drawn to the same scale.
3. Principal reception rooms are shown green.
4. Main entrance is depicted by red arrow.
5. Gardens are marked G.

Sir Thomas Moncreiffe

Moncreiffe

Origins

There is no record of the house acquired by Sir Thomas Moncreiffe from his kinsman, Sir John Moncreiffe, 2nd Bt, and other members of the Moncreiffe family between 1654 and 1675. It is debatable whether anything remained of the ancient seat of the Moncreiffes, Sir John having taken up residence at Balcaskie.

Post Restoration building works

From the surviving datestone over the entrance doorway, the construction of Moncreiffe was completed in about 1679. The house survived intact until a calamitous fire in 1957, when it was finally demolished. Fortunately, there are very accurate survey drawings and photographs, which clearly illustrate the aesthetic appearance and the internal layout of the building. Like Dunkeld, Moncreiffe was a plain four-storey compact villa of tripartite construction, set over a semi-basement. Ornamentation was limited to a large cupola on the roof and a pediment over the entrance containing the arms of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe. The design of Moncreiffe has been attributed to Sir William Bruce on account of its similarities to Dunkeld.¹⁶⁴

With the help of a household inventory prepared by Moncreiffe himself in 1680, it is possible to locate each room on the survey plans.¹⁶⁵ On the ground floor, above the basement, the main entrance opened immediately into an 'outer room' or vestibule, protecting the inside of the house from the wind. Beyond the vestibule, filling the remainder of the central pile, lay the 'low dining room' lit by only two windows in the rear wall. In the north pile of the house, there were two bedrooms, neither of which was fitted with a closet. The south pile, which was presumably the family apartment, contained the 'low drawing room',

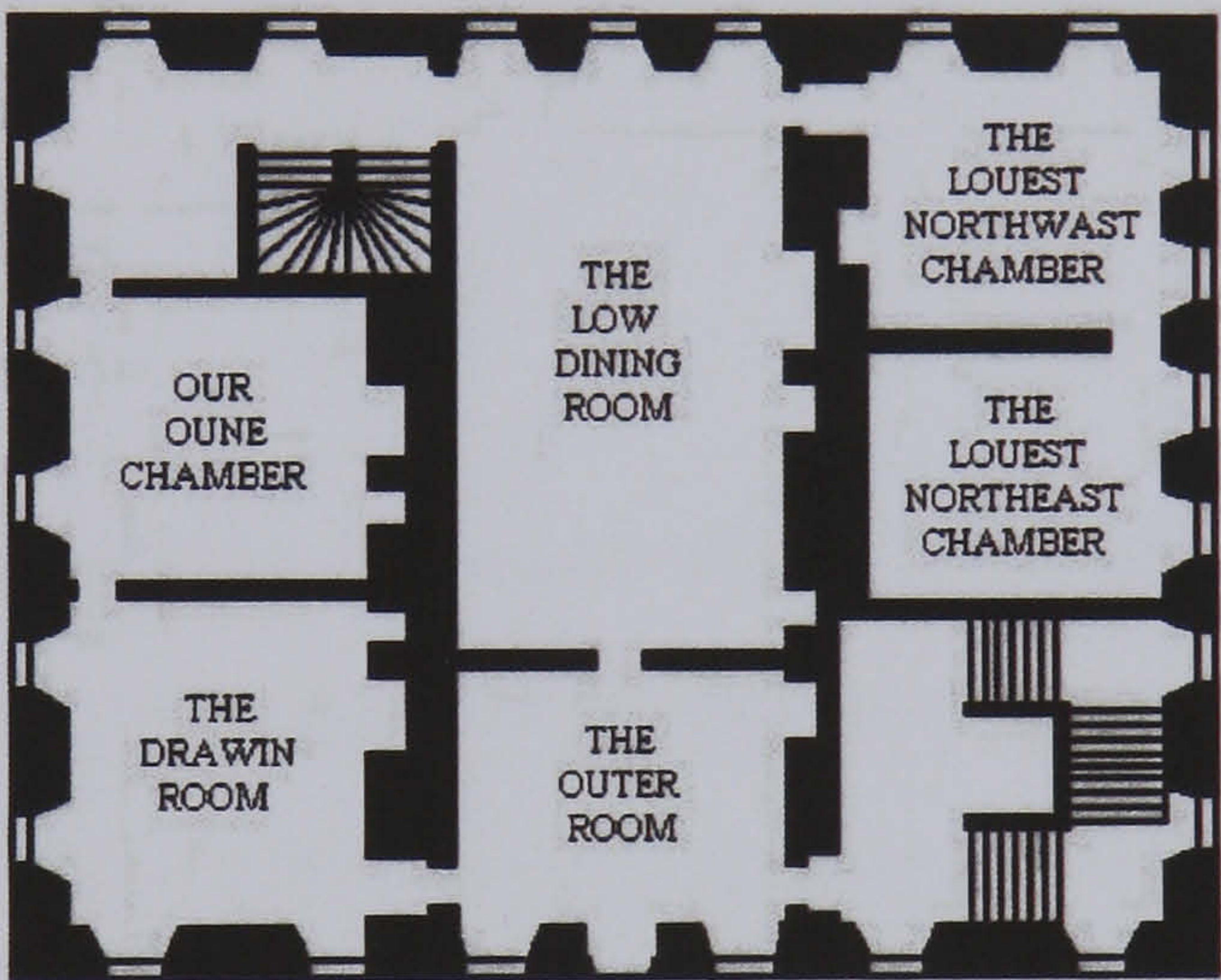
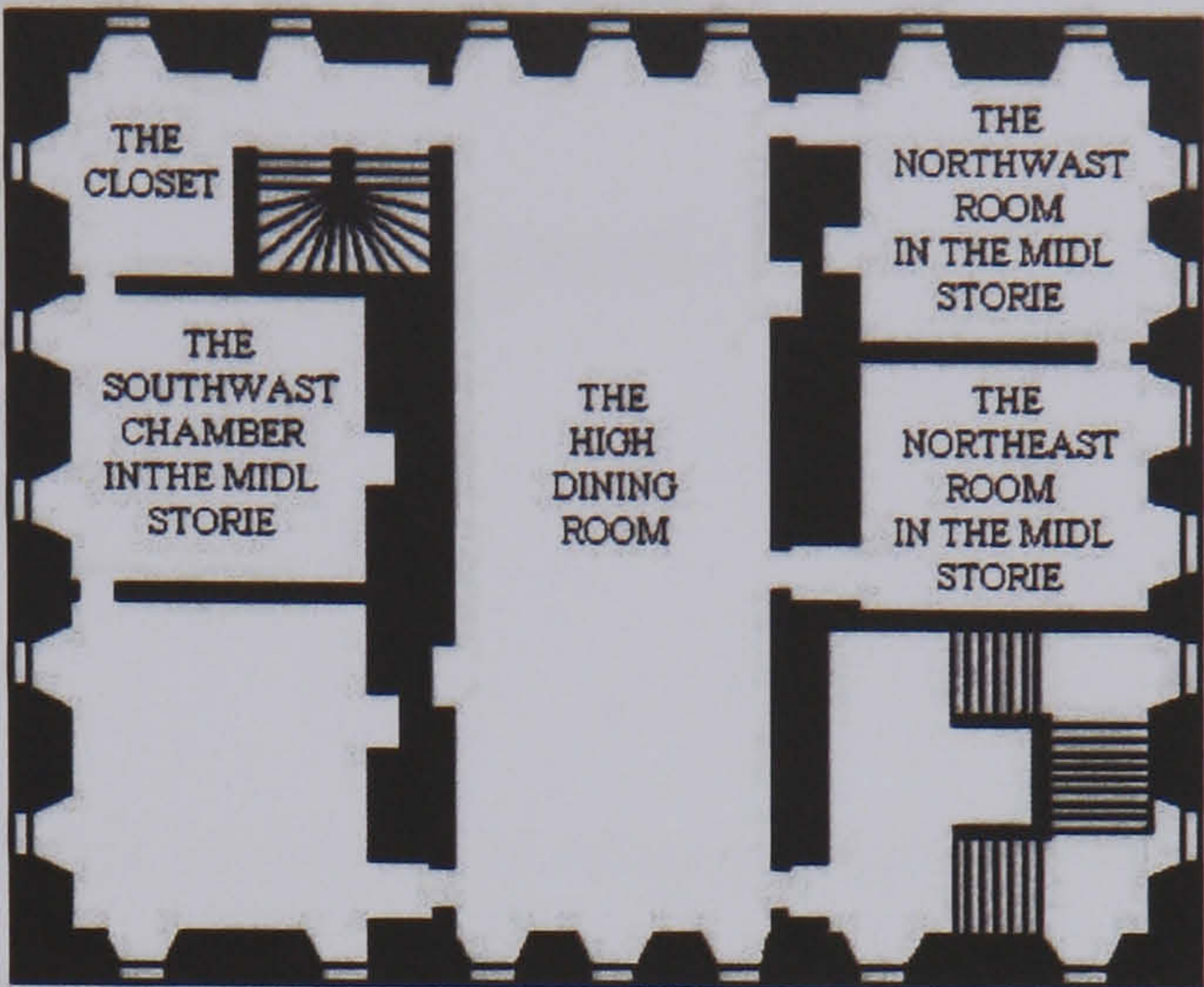
Moncreiffe

‘our own room’ and a closet. The principal stair in the north east corner rose to the second storey; a smaller backstair in the opposing corner rose the full height of the house. The arrangement of the ground floor was, therefore, very convenient. The privacy of the family apartment was ensured by the addition of a backstair and a closet. The great stair provided a noble ascent to the state apartment on the first floor and the house was kept warm by the vestibule and the fireplaces in the central loadbearing walls. The main reception room on the first floor, ‘the high dining room’, occupied the whole of the central pile, making it sixteen feet longer than the Great Chamber at Thirlestane. On the north side of the dining room there were two bedrooms, which had no closets like those on the ground floor. On the south side, lay the remaining elements of the state apartment: the drawing room, principal bedchamber and closet. Above the high dining room, on the second storey, there was a gallery with four more bedrooms on either side. It seems that Moncreiffe met all of the necessary criteria for a Scottish country house in the post restoration era. The family apartment was separated from the state apartment. The state apartment contained a dining room, drawing room, bedchamber and closet. There were a sufficient number of stairs to provide both privacy and status. The only possible drawbacks to the radical design were the lack of light in the central pile of the house and a shortage of closets in the bedrooms on the north side of the house.

Contemporary descriptions

‘A neat little Seat belonging to Sir Thomas Moncreif, built of Free Stone after the Manner of the Country-Seats in the Villages about London, with a Glass Cupola or Lanthorn at Top, and very neatly wainscoted and furnish'd within. It stands on the Declension of a Hill, in a well wooded Park; and what's rare in this Country, in the Middle of Two Thousand Pounds Sterling a Year’.¹⁶⁶

Moncreiffe



Annotated floor plans of Moncreiffe
Top: first floor Bottom: ground floor
(from drawings in RCAHMS)

Sir William Bruce.**Balcaskie****Origins**

An L-shaped house of the sixteenth century, overlooking the Firth of Forth, was acquired by Sir William Bruce from Sir John Moncreiffe, 2nd Bt, in 1665. The main body of the house, presumably a vaulted basement below a first floor great hall, ran parallel to the river. The principal stair may have been located either in the projecting north west wing or in the re-entrant angle.

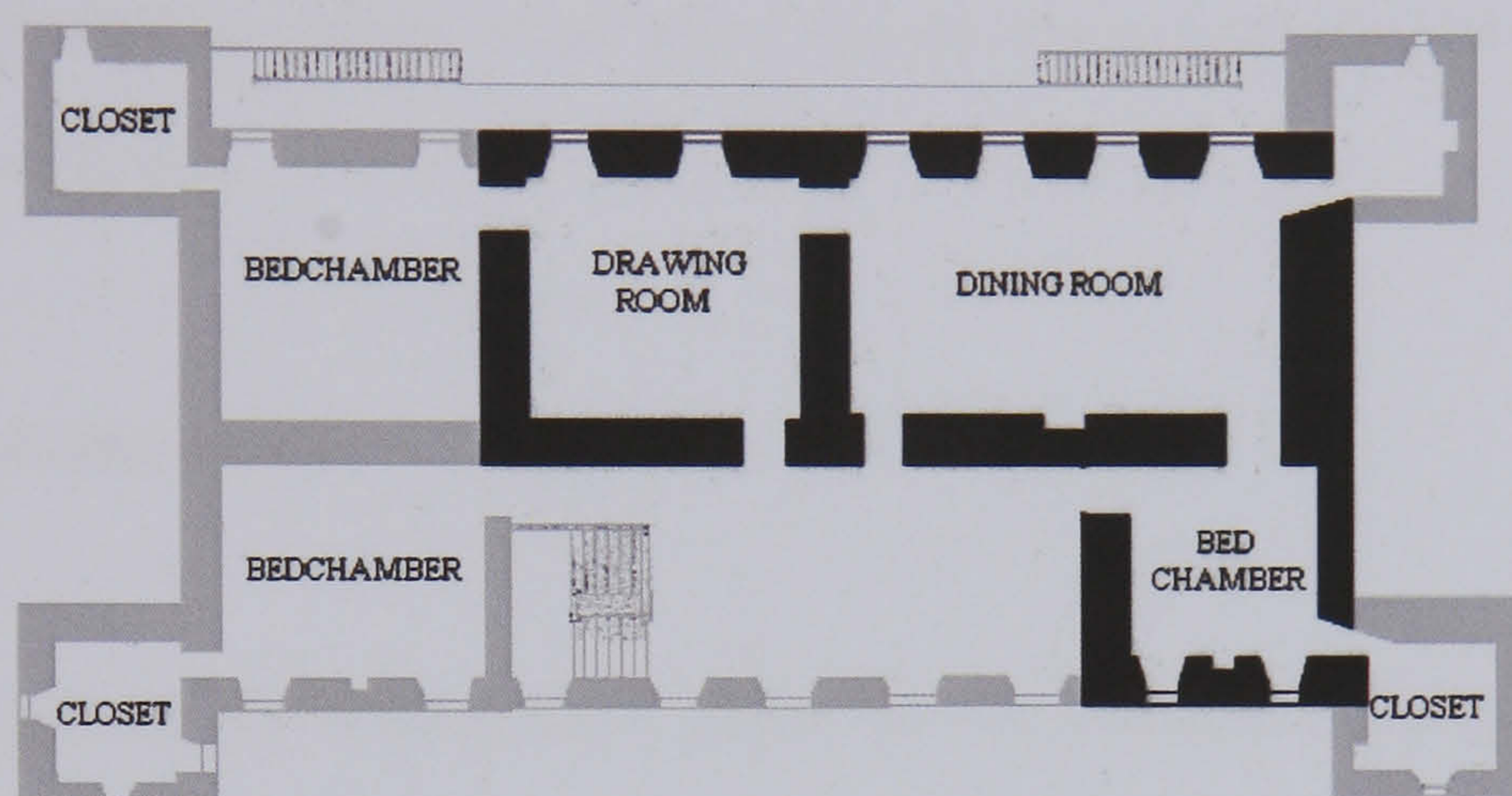
Post Restoration building works

Sir William Bruce began the reformation of Balcaskie in 1668.¹⁶⁷ The main thrust of the work, however, did not get under way until 1671, the year in which his syndicate won the five-year tack for the collection of customs. The principal objectives of the building works seem to have been the creation of a house with a uniform external appearance, the formation of formal and family apartments, and the establishment of a terraced garden. The principles that governed the improvements at Balcaskie were, therefore, very similar to those that motivated the works at Hatton; because Bruce and Charles Maitland were in such close collusion at the time, the results were inevitably very alike.

The uniformity was achieved by adding a second projecting wing on the east of the house, to match the existing wing, and adding towers to each corner to mask the irregularities. Yet the design of Balcaskie was more refined than Hatton. Bruce added towers to all four corners of the house, providing uniformity from every side. He also relocated many of the domestic offices in two service wings, which projected from the front of the house at the end of concave colonnades, giving the house even greater balance.

Balcaskie**Contemporary descriptions**

‘Balcaskie ... a very pretty new house, with all modish conveniences of terraces, gardens, park and planting’.¹⁶⁸



Conjectural plan of the first floor of Balcaskie

Black = original house grey = new building work

(from drawings in RCAHMS)



Adair's map of Fife illustrates the new avenue and gardens at Balcaskie.

(National Library of Scotland)

Kinross**Origins**

The ‘new house of Loch Leven’, which was acquired by Sir William Bruce from the 9th Earl of Morton in 1675, seems to have been an L-shaped building with various extraneous outbuildings.¹⁶⁹ The Castle of Loch Leven, seat of the Douglas family, where Mary, Queen of Scots had been incarcerated, may have been ruinous even by this time.

Post Restoration building works

Forsaking the existing house, Sir William Bruce wasted no time setting about the construction of his showpiece. Having taken possession of the estate, site preparation was underway by 1678.¹⁷⁰ Yet, construction of the basement of Kinross did not commence until 1686: eight years later.¹⁷¹ This lengthy delay was probably caused by the uncertain nature of Sir William Bruce’s career at the Treasury Commission. When he acquired the estate of Kinross from the Earl of Morton, his finances had been buoyed up by four years of customs revenues and the illicit proceeds of the ‘gift of seizures’, but at exactly the same moment he fell out of favour with the Earl of Lauderdale. From 1675 until 1678, when he was finally demoted from his post as King’s Surveyor, Bruce lived under a political cloud. Thereafter, he was unable to plunder the king’s revenues: the funds for the construction of Kinross would have to come instead from the income generated by the estate.

The delay did, however, give Bruce more time to consider the design of the house. It was during this period that he encouraged his son to acquire a copy of ‘L’Architecture de Blondel’ in Paris and to visit the gardens at Enghien. It may also have provided the opportunity to discuss the design of Kinross with William Talman. There is a very close resemblance between the layout of Kinross and Talman’s undated proposal for an English country house. Both houses were of double pile construction with a spinal corridor running the full width of the building. The backstairs, which were located in the central corridor, gave access to every floor, and the great stair, which was located to the side of the vestibule, rose only as

Kinross

far as the great dining room on the first floor. At Kinross, the majority of the domestic offices lay in a semi basement: the latter meat hall, the inner kitchen, the scullery, the larder and the cellars. The main kitchen and the womanhouse were despatched to two service wings, which were joined to the house by underground passages. On the ground floor, there was a vestibule at the entrance, giving access to a parlour, a withdrawing room and at least two apartments consisting of a bedroom, closet and dressing room. The only other room on the ground floor was Bruce's charter room; 'wolted & grated yron door'. The Great Stair was approached directly from the vestibule via a waiting room, where it rose to a magnificent Great Dining Room of double height, at the very centre of the building. The formal procession continued with a drawing room, an antechamber, the principal bedchamber and closet, and 'a litle bedchamber of the backstairs'. Alongside the state apartment lay two more apartments, which also contained the same very convenient bedchambers of the backstairs. On the floor above, where the space was not taken up by the stairwell or the great dining room, there lay four more bedrooms and a small stair that led to the cupola on the roof.

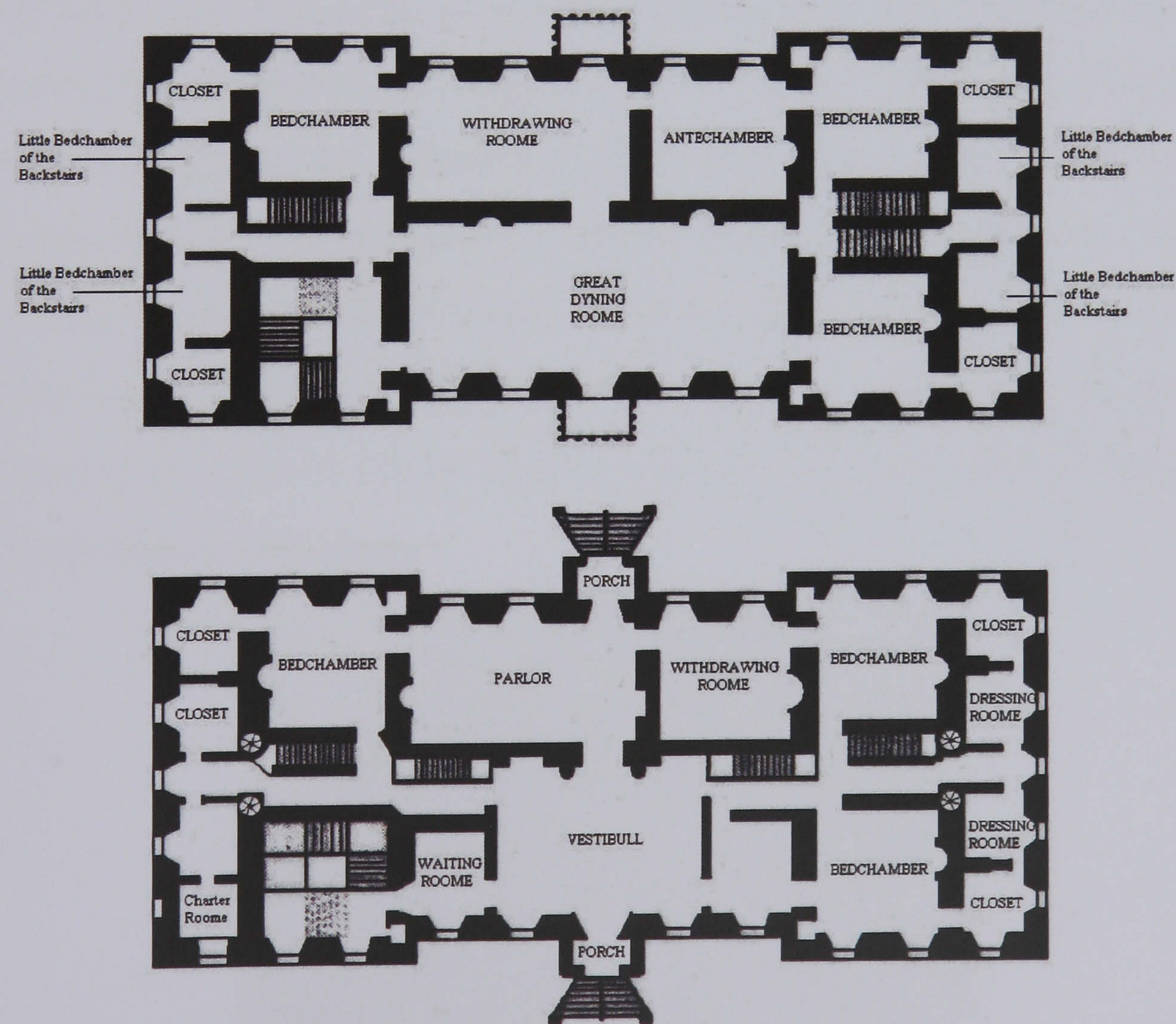
It is apparent from the internal arrangement of Kinross that the house was intended to serve both public and private functions. Despite its modernity, there was an extravagant state procession. The very fine carved woodwork of the Great Stair was carried out by Alexander Eizat and Jan van Santvoort, who had both been employed at Holyroodhouse. If Bruce had not lost his Treasury perks, this same standard of decoration would doubtless have continued to the principal reception rooms, but he was forced to rely instead upon the less ornate plasterwork of Thomas Alborn and the decorative painting of James Alexander.¹⁷²

Contemporary descriptions

'It was purchas'd by that great Architect, Sir William Bruce, who built a noble Palace on the Banks of this Lake, and joining to the Town of Kinross. This is by much the finest Seat I have yet seen in Scotland, and Melvil is it in Miniature; it is built of Free Stone, adorn'd with Columns of the Corinthian Order; the Offices underground all Vaulted, and Galleries of Communication

Kinross

paved with Stone, are the noblest I have seen any where: The great Stair-case is the same as at Melvil, but the great Salloon that goes from it, is Two Story High, with a Lanthorn at top, as at Montague House at London; and the Apartments of State on each side, as at Melvil: The great salloon is crowded with Pictures, and there are Two good whole Lengths of King Charles the First, and his Queen. The great Avenue from the Town of Kinross, is the noblest you can imagine. You enter it by a Pair of stately Stone Gates, and in a quarter of a Mile you reach the Outer Court, with a Pavillion, Stables and Coach Houses on each Corner; the Inner Court is beautiful, adorn'd with Green Grass-Plats; and on each Side of this Court, and behind the House, are the Gardens; There are other Two Avenues from the Outer Court, that run to the Lake on one Side, and through a Wood on the other; there are also some curious Vistoes cut through this Wood'.¹⁷³



Annotated floor plans of Kinross

Top: first floor

Bottom: ground floor

(from the survey of Alexander Edwards)

Patrick Smyth of Methven

Methven

Origins

In 1664, Patrick Smyth acquired from the 5th Duke of Lennox a ruinous royal castle, built originally during the reign of Robert II, and occupied during the early sixteenth century by Margaret Tudor and her husband, Henry Stewart.

Post Restoration building works

For many years, the significance of Methven has eluded Scottish historians. It has been linked to uniform villas, like Pitreavie and Craigston, and compared with the design of Panmure.¹⁷⁴ Meanwhile, English historians have likened its appearance to Stonegarthside in Cumbria: an English country house, lying one mile south of the border, which was remodelled in 1682.¹⁷⁵ On the surface, the projecting gables do bear a close resemblance, but their internal arrangement is totally different. At Stonegarthside, the main entrance leads into a large vestibule with the principal stair located in a separate range at the rear. At Methven, the principal stair is located immediately inside the entrance and leads to a vestibule on the first floor. The former derives its layout from the traditions of the English country house: the latter draws from the traditions of the Scottish country house.



The balanced façade of Stonegarthside, Cumbria, with projecting wings.
(Cooper, Houses of the Gentry)

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES

A. Introduction to survey.

B. List of inventories included in survey.

C. List of inventories excluded from survey.

D. Background to inventories used in survey.

E. Pre 1660 inventories.

F. Post 1660 inventories.

Introduction to the Survey

The fact that so many household inventories were drawn up during the seventeenth century suggests that they must have served some important practical purpose. A small proportion was prepared in the form of a valuation: Castle Lyon and Glamis in 1648, Scone in 1674, Abbotshall in 1680 and an undated inventory of Nether Liberton. Each of these inventories listed the contents of the house in varying detail and attributed a value, either to the room as a whole or to individual items of furniture. At Abbotshall and Nether Liberton, a value was applied to every item of furniture in a format resembling a modern auctioneer's sale catalogue:

Abbotshall:

'Damask roome

Ffor 5 piece of fforrest work arras hangings.220:00:00

For a yellow damask bed with a quilt 6 chyr bedstead tourdilit etc.120:00:00

It a fether bed bolster & 2 cods.18:00:00

It a pare of marled blankets.4:00:00

It for a pair English blankets.6:00:00

It for ane oyr English blanket.1:10:00

It for ane ald carpet.3:12:00

It for the stoole & the pan.3:00:00.'

Nether Liberton:

'Item thrie furmes and thrie boordes in the hall of Nethr Libbertoun pryce therof – 100 merks

Item ane dresser in the said hall pryce therof – 24 lib

Item ane cupboord – 6 lib

Item ane bayrnes boord pryce therof – 40 s

Item thrie timber chaires pryce therof – 4 lib

Ite ane skons pryce therof – 4 lib

Item ane hinging chanler of brase pryce therof – 40 lib

Item ane hinging chanler of horne pryce therof – 20 lib

Item eighteine backed chaires pryce therof – 24 lib.’

At Glamis, Castle Lyon and Scone, the arrangement was slightly different; each room was valued separately without applying a specific price to each item of furnishing. It seems that this format may have been a statement of assets rather than a sale catalogue:

Castle Lyon:

‘Item in the guest Chamber

Hung with old blew luttet pledine tua standing beds & a taiffell all of firre ane of ye beds wt curtaines pand head piece rooff and Covering of griene cloath decorit wt a lace alwayes halfe silk halfe worset, the other bed wt willow grien Camblet curtaines pand hied piece & rooffe wt worset freinges tua feather beds tua bousters tua cods sex pair of bed ples ane sowed covring and ane armed chaire covered wt ane frieze

The haill therof estimat to 140 – 00 – 00.’

Glamis:

‘In the Chalmber betwixt the wast chalmber and the bairns Chalmber

A standing bed of firre hung wt thrie pice of purpure stuff courtains & a brodeal pand furnesit wt fedder bed & bouster a cod, thrie pair of plaids a reid rugge

A laighe bed of aik wt eight fize naills, hung wt a cannabie of blew clothe calzilt out upon blew & whyt furnesit wt fedder bed bouster & cod tua pair of blanketts a shewed covering of black & yellow

A reid & whyt damask chair, ane old scarlet chaire ane old holland chair ane oleff backit arunt chaire of aik ane firren taifell

This chalmber in whole pryce 6 – 40 lib.’

A second group of inventories was clearly associated with the recent death of the owner. These inventories did not include a monetary valuation; they were simply schedules of the contents of the house.

At Cumbernauld the inventory was taken a year after the death of the 5th Earl of Wigtown. At the Binns and at Hatton, the inventories were prepared in the same year that General Dalyell and the 5th Earl of Lauderdale died. The inventory of Panmure coincided exactly with the death of the 3rd Earl of Panmure and consequently the bedchamber of the Dowager Countess was swathed in black: the bed hangings, the chairs, the cushions, the tables, even the frame of the looking glass. At Broxmouth, the Dowager Countess of Roxburghe was still in deepest mourning after the tragic death of her husband:

‘In My Ladies Chamber

Impr. 3 piece of black cloath hangings

Itt 2 black creap window curtins consisting of 8 breadths & 2 iron rodw for them, & 2 iron rods within the window

Itt a black cloath bed consisting of 4 piece of curtings all lined with scots holland

Itt ane reased roof of lining consisting of 3 piece with my Lord & my Ladies arms upon the top

Itt ane litle pand of lining with a threed frienge tufted with silk

Itt ane upper & under vallance

Itt ane taister of holland & tuo litle curtins with a threed frienge tufted with silk

Itt ane bedsheet of hollan with stript musleen rufled round it

Itt 4 slips for the stoups of the bed of hollan

Itt a fetherbed, a bolster 2 bustin pillows and upper and under twilt, 3 pair of serdge blanckits with rid & blew lists a caddes & a half blanckit

Itt 8 cheires covered with black seardge slips 2 wherof is armed

Itt a fir table coloured black

Itt 2 black stands conform’d to the table

Itt a litle squair folding wainscott table

Itt a chist of drawers which came from London in the year 89, four lairdge drawers & two litle ones all lyned with sesnit

Itt 2 footstools covered with black cloath...’

A third category appears to have served only as a checklist. These inventories were often bound in the form of a permanent booklet and signed by both the owner or his representative and a senior member of the household, normally the housekeeper. Many provided minute details of the contents. At Floors, every item in the Countess of Roxburghe's inner closet was carefully listed:

‘In the Closet within the Countesses Closet

Tuo broun dishes for milk

Three yellow flat pleats for milk

Three white lyme porangers

A blew and white lyme bason for holding cream

A strainer for milk

A stone mug

An earthen scellet

A Chocolat pot and milk wanting the cover

A Tin Tea pan for boyling water for tea

A large earthen pipkin with a cover

A Marble mortar and pistole

An earthen pot for holding of green oyntment

Tuo white Lyme pots for holding jellys

A butter beater

A sugar sive

A dozon of chappin bottels five of them wt liquor in them...’

At Yester, the exact detail of every blanket has been recorded:

‘Impr the bedstead with feather bed and bolster 2 pair of blanketts with purple and blew lists
marked 78 with a coverlid of gray baise...’

The original inventories were prepared by a range of different authors: the inventory of Moncreiffe was drawn up by Sir Thomas Moncreiffe himself, the inventory of Lethington was prepared ‘in the sight of my Lady Halton’, the inventory of Newbattle was written by the Marquess of Lothian’s representative:

‘The wholl particulars of the forgoeing Inventare consisteing of thrittie nin pages and delivered by me Jean Buchannan to Mrs Lauder housekeeper in newbattle and accepted by hir as wittness our subscriptions.’

Despite the range of authors, the great majority of inventories followed a more or less prescribed pattern. The contents of the bedrooms were listed in the same order: first the wall hangings, then the bed hangings, the bed furniture, the principal furnishings, the chamber pot and finally the fire grate. An inventory of the ‘great Lodging in Culros’ in 1692 was drawn up in exactly that pattern:

‘The Chamber off the Dineing Room

Item striped worsted stuff hangings

Item a bed with green serge curtains & paund sewed & silk fringe about ye paund

Item a green cover of serge to ye bed lined with a red plaiding

Item a feather bed & palyes with a quilt of unbleached cloath

Item two pair of scotch blankets wt blew strips

Item nine chairs wherof one armed two without backs 4 of them covered wt green serge loose covers & ye rest of ye livery of ye bed

Item a closs stool

Item a chimney, shovell & tongs of iron.’

These checklists were clearly prepared as a record of household contents yet many were signed both by the owner and the housekeeper. This would suggest that the housekeeper must have assumed responsibility for the contents during the owner’s absence. When Lady Kincardine returned to Culross, both she and her housekeeper had a definitive list of what had been in the house before she departed. Therefore she could not complain that one of the chairs had gone missing because their number and type

were accurately recorded; nor could she blame the housekeeper for changing the blankets because they had been listed as 'scotch' rather than 'english' or 'french'. By preparing an inventory in such minute detail, the potential for recrimination was reduced to a minimum.

Although many of the inventories are very detailed, they still remain an unreliable source of primary material when analysed in isolation. For instance, they provide no information about the occupants of the house. Without knowing the number of people who lived in the house or how old they were, it would be very easy to draw erroneous conclusions. When the inventory of Cortachy was drawn up, the Earl of Airlie was over eighty; when the inventory of Cumbernauld was prepared, the Earl of Wigtown was only five. The Duchess of Hamilton bore eleven children, the Countess of Southesk had one, Sir Thomas and Lady Moncreiffe had none. When the inventory of Drumlanrig was prepared, the Duke of Queensberry was a widower. Such background knowledge is essential to a full understanding of the inventories.

It must also be remembered that the inventories are no more than a snapshot; they represent a set of circumstances at one particular point in time. The inventory of Drumlanrig, for example, shows that the bedrooms on the third storey were still unfurnished in 1694. The inventory of Culross provides evidence that the King's Apartment, once the finest suite of rooms in the house, had been demoted to the function of a storeroom by 1692 which contained, alongside the timbers of the bed, two liverymen's cloaks and two gold horse blankets embroidered with worset. Two tantalising inventories of Thirlestane, prepared ten years after the death of the Duke of Lauderdale, reveal that his splendid furniture had been dispersed. The State Apartment had been abandoned and the contents of the high vestibule had been reduced to 'two great pictures ye one wtout ane muller, ane gilded muller and ane candlestick fastned to the wall'.

A number of earlier inventories display a state of serious neglect, which was probably brought about during the Civil War and the Cromwellian occupation. In an inventory of Boyne dated 1636, the entire stock of bed furnishings was lying in the 'Chalmber above the Chalmber of Dess' and almost all of it was 'auld': six 'auld' feather beds, an 'auld' green bed cover, two 'auld' bolsters, two 'auld' blankets and three 'auld' linen sheets. The 'auld' bed in the 'Hall of the New Work' and an 'auld' coffer in the 'Inner

Child House' were both 'broken'. A similar situation was reported at Donibristle in 1651, where every cabinet was broken and the needlework on the chairs had been 'cut of'. There are also inventories that are clearly incomplete. A comprehensive list of the furnishings at Drummond Castle provides no information about the rooms in which they were housed. A potentially fascinating inventory of Abbotshall, the home of Sir Andrew Ramsay, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, lists only a proportion of the rooms in the house and only their most valuable contents. 'Ane inventar of the plenishing of Beulie 1672' reveals the extent of the late Lord Lovat's penury by listing three completely empty bedrooms. Each of these inventories is an interesting story in its own right, but unless they are complete, they could easily prejudice a balanced survey.

Another problem of using household inventories as a consistent source of data is the different terminology used to describe particular rooms. At Moncreiffe, each bedroom was described geographically: 'In the louest northwast Chamber ... the suthwast Chamber in the midl storie ... the sutheast room in the high storie'. At Glamis, many of the bedrooms were described by colour: 'the blew roum ... the yellow roum ... the gray roum ... the green roum'. At Aberdour, the bedrooms were defined by the name of an occupant: 'Lord Dalkeith's chalmer ... Sir James Douglas' Chalmer ... Sir Ard. Douglas' Chalmer'. At Balloch and Cumbernauld, the principal bedchamber was described as the 'King's Bedchamber', at Dalgety it was designated 'Queen Anne's Roome', at Monimail, Aberlady, Balcomie, Beaully, Balgonie and the Binns it was referred to as the 'Chamber of Dais'. The 'laich hall' at Cassillis contained very similar furniture to the 'laich court hall' at Hamiton, the 'laich common hall' at Strathbogie and the 'lettermeat hall' at Aberdour, Castle Lyon and Glamis. Such variations make it very difficult to be sure that one is comparing like for like. Worse still, the authors have often taken seemingly illogical routes around the house. Without reliable plans it is very hard to pinpoint where particular rooms lay.

By discarding those inventories that are either incomplete or unrepresentative, the number suitable for inclusion in the database is reduced to forty: ten were drawn up before 1660 and thirty after 1660.

Although the survey is heavily weighted towards the latter half of the century, four houses were surveyed twice, before and after 1660. These inventories provide an opportunity to establish how houses were

arranged in the first half of the century and how they developed thereafter. Unfortunately, there are only five inventories that belonged to owners who were not members of the hereditary peerage. However, there are a significant number that belonged to the same owner. For instance, there are contemporaneous inventories for three houses belonging to the Duke of Queensberry: Drumlanrig, Sanquhar and Queensberry House. A comparison of their internal layout will provide evidence of how the function of these houses differed.

In order to ensure that the database produces reliable results, it is very important that the material is incorporated in a consistent fashion. Given the diverse nature of the inventories that might, at first sight, be difficult to achieve. Yet they possess certain characteristics that make the task relatively simple. First of all, there is a clear distinction between 'living rooms' and 'bedrooms'. There is also a clear pattern to the 'status' of different rooms. Living rooms reserved for the use of family and guests have been furnished with chairs; living rooms used by servants have been furnished with 'forms' or benches. At Castle Lyon, the status of the bedchambers has been clearly delineated by the number and type of blankets on the beds: bedrooms of high status were fitted with english blankets; bedrooms of lower status with scottish plaids. The beds in the 'Black Marble room', the 'Sued room', the 'Purple room', the 'Stairhead chamber', 'My Lord's Room' and 'My Lady's bedchamber' contained three english blankets each. The beds in 'Lady Mary's room' and the 'Chaplain's room' had one english blanket and two plaids, but the beds in the 'Low bedchamber', the 'Pavement room', the 'Womanhouse', the 'Porter's room' and the 'Footmen's room' had only two pairs of plaids. At Hamilton, the hierarchy lay in the wall hangings and bed curtains. Because Arras hangings were the most expensive form of wall covering, they were reserved for the bedrooms of highest status: 'My Lady's bedchamber', 'My Lord's room', 'Lady Cassillis' room', 'Lord Arran's room', the 'young Lord's chamber' and the 'Rubbed room'. 'Lady Katherine's chamber' was hung with striped hangings. The 'Young Lady's room' was hung with green cloth. The 'Gentlemen's chamber' and 'Mr Porterfield's room' had no wall hangings at all but the beds were fitted with curtains. The 'Porter's Lodge', the 'Footmen's room' and the servants' quarters in the stables had neither wall hangings nor bed curtains. This implied hierarchy allows one to classify different rooms not only by function but also by status.

The rooms listed in each inventory can be divided into two broad categories: Category 1 includes all living rooms, Category 2 includes all bedrooms. The first category will therefore encompass lobbies, vestibules, dining rooms, drawing rooms and any other public rooms or offices in the house but not domestic offices. It will also differentiate between living rooms reserved for family and guests and those reserved for servants. The second category will be subdivided into four separate groups: Category 2a will include bedchambers with adjoining closets, Category 2b will include bedchambers with wall hangings, Category 2c will include bedchambers without wall hangings but with bed curtains, Category 2d will include bedchambers with neither wall hangings nor bed curtains. By subjecting every inventory to the same classification, it will then be possible to make a valid comparison between the interior of one house and another.

Taking a brief inventory of Aberlady as an example:

‘In the hall

Item ane wanscott table ane wther table of firre 3 foorms ane grein table cloath with ane grein woorsett freing Item 2 carpett armed chairs Item 1 yron brace of ane chymney Item 2 lintwheels ...’

Category 1: Living Rooms

As the principal public room in the house, the ‘hall’ falls into the first category. However, the room was furnished in the simplest possible fashion: two tables, two carpet chairs and three forms. Aberlady was unusual in that it possessed no low or ‘lettermeat’ hall for the use of servants.

‘In the chamber of deas

Item ane suitt of new frensh hingings with ane skreing of 3 dores covered conforme to the hingings with ane firre chamber table with ane old spranged table cloath

Item ane old wanescott bed with ane stand of olive colored courtings & ane orange freinge with ane covering conforme with ane fedder bed tuo bousters & ane cod with ane skirt & ane wascott Item ane laigh drawbed & ane fether bed yrin

Item ane buffett stoole & ane old wainscott chaire with ane sand glasse ane keeing glasse & ane great byble Item ane iron chimney with a pair of candle sheers ...'

Category 2b: Bedrooms with wallhangings

The 'Chamber of Deas' was the principal bedchamber in the house and was therefore more richly furnished than the others; it was the only one to be fitted with wall hangings. However, the inventory carefully recorded the important fact the hangings were not only of french origin but were 'new'. It also listed not one, but two beds: an 'old' wainscot bed with olive coloured curtains and an orange fringe, and a laigh draw bed; suggesting that the occupant of the room was likely to have been accompanied by a personal servant.

'In the chamber above the chamber of deas

Item ane stand of yellow courtings & ane wanscott bed ane chaff bed & bouster with ane grein rug ane rid & yellow old covering 5 pair of old blanketts & 1 pair of old sheetts Item ane uther wanscott bed with ane piece of streip hinging about it, within ane fether bed ane fether bouster & a cod & 1 linning codwarde, 2 pair of tippett blanketts, ane yellow rug Item 1 leather chayre & 1 firre boord narrow ...'

Category 2c: Bedrooms with bed curtains

The 'Chamber above the Chamber of Deas' had no wall coverings, yet both beds were hung with curtains: one in yellow, the other in striped material. The bed with striped curtains was fitted with a feather bed and boulder, while the bed with yellow curtains had a less comfortable chaff bed and boulder. The yellow bed was also supplied with 'old' blankets and 'old' sheets. The inventory drew a very clear distinction between the two.

'In the chamber qch Alexr Douglas used to ly

Item ane old oak bed 3 pair of blanketts ane fether bed ane chaff bouster 1 pair of round sheetts ...'

Category 2d: Bedrooms without bed curtains

In the 'Chamber where Alexr Douglas used to ly', there were neither wall hangings nor bed curtains. Apart from one 'old' oak bed, the room was completely bare. Alexander Douglas was almost certainly a senior member of the household staff, and his bedroom was furnished accordingly.

Having classified the rooms by their basic function and status, some additional information is required regarding their contents. In order to establish a pattern, it is important to know, for example, the number of chairs and tables that one might expect to find in a dining room, drawing room or bedroom. It would be informative to know the number of beds in each bedchamber; to know which rooms possessed wall hangings, which were designated 'fire rooms', which rooms contained chamber pots or close stools, and where one was likely to find pictures or items of fashionable furniture. Applied to forty different inventories, this simple format creates a valuable survey, which can be used to compare the internal arrangements of the Scottish country house with any other nationality.

Inventories included in the Survey

<u>Date</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>Source</u>
1624	Monimail	GD26/3/552
1644	Cassillis	GD25/9/31/3A
1647	Aberdour	GD150/2843/32
1647	Hamilton	Hamilton Papers NRAS MS12/1
1648	Bog of Gight	GD44/49/13/1/4
1648	Castle Lyon	NLS MSS P639/101
1648	Glamis	NLS MSS P639/90
1648	Strathbogie	GD44/49/13/1/6
1657	Aberlady	RH13/11/15
1657	Balcomie	RH13/11/15
1667	Castle Kennedy	GD25/9/31/3 Item D
1670	Cassillis	GD25/9/31/3 Item B
1672	Balgonie	GD26/6/70
1674	Lethington	Lauderdale Papers NRAS 832 Section 63/65
1679	Balloch	GD112/22/11
1680	Moncreiffe	The Moncreiffs and the Moncreiffes Vol 2, p.662-670
1681	Hamilton	Hamilton Papers NRAS MS12/1
1682	Cumbernauld	NLS MSS 20787/307
1685	The Binns	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Vol.LVIII
1686	Castle Lyon	Glamis Papers 255/7/2
1686	Glamis	Glamis Papers 255/7/2
1686	Panmure	GD45/18/857
1689	Lochwood	Annandale Papers NRAS 2171 Bundle 391
1689	Pinkie	NLS MSS 14757/1
1689	Yester	NLS MSS 14757/16
1691	Broxmouth	Roxburghe MSS
1692	Culross	Yale University Gen. 89/XV/103/1876
1694	Drumlanrig	Buccleuch Papers (Drumlanrig) NRAS 1 Bundle 1335
1694	Kinnaird	A Seventeenth Century Inventory of Furnishings at Kinnaird Castle, Angus
1694	Sanquhar	Buccleuch Papers (Drumlanrig) NRAS 1 Bundle 1335
1696	Kinneil	Hamilton Papers NRAS MS12/1
1699	Cortachy	GD16/33/2/3
1706	Craigiehall	Hopetoun Archive NRAS 888 Bundle 309
1707	Dalgety	National Library of Scotland MSS 14772/48
1710	Hatton	Lauderdale Papers NRAS 832 Section 16/1
1712	Brechin	GD45/18/1678
1712	Finavon	'The Land of the Lindsays', A. Jervase (Edinburgh 1882), p.425
1712	Floors	Roxburghe MSS
1713	Roystoun	GD305/1/166/144
1719	Ancrum	GD40/8/442
1719	Newbattle	GD40/8/442

Inventories excluded from the Survey

Country Houses		
Date	House	Source
1624	Comlongan	GD219/131
1636	Boyne	GD16/23/105
1640	Spynie	GD188/19/1/11
1651	Donibristle	Moray Papers NRAS 217 Vol.3, Box 5, no. 1202
1652	Lundin	GD160/286
pre 1660	Nether Liberton	GD6/1325/6
pre 1660	Tynninghame	'Memorials of the Earls of Haddington', Vol. 2, p.300
1672	Beaully	GD305/1/166/123
1672	Lethington	Lauderdale Papers NRAS 832 Bundle 63/65
1673	Newbie	Annandale Papers NRAS 2171 Bundle 611
1674	Scone	Scone Papers NRAS 776 Vol.61
1677	Braco	GD190/3/175/12
1680	Drummond Castle	GD160/186/36
1680	Kinneil	Hamilton Papers MS12/1
1680	Abbotshall	RH13/11/34
1680	Newton Don	GD237/7/63
1688	Kinneil	Hamilton Papers MS12/1
1689	Fedderate	RH13/11/38
1691	Thirlestane	Lauderdale Papers NRAS 832 Section 16/1
1693	Thirlestane	Lauderdale Papers NRAS 832 Section 16/1
1694	Keillour	GD190/3/133/8
1706	Lochwood	Hopetoun Archive NRAS 888. Bundle 309
1712	Yester	National Library of Scotland MSS 14552/169
1720	Castle Fraser	GD1/38/83
Town Houses		
Date	House	Source
1646	Moray House, Edinburgh	Moray Papers NRAS 217 Box 5 No. 5
1689	Earl of Tweeddale's Lodging	National Library of Scotland MSS 14757/2
1693	Earl of Roxburghe's Lodging	Roxburghe MSS Bundle 280
1694	Queensberry House	Buccleuch Papers (Drumlanrig) NRAS 1 Bundle 1335
1707	Earl of Roxburghe's Lodging	Roxburghe MSS Bundle 280
1712	Earl of Tweeddale's Lodging	National Library of Scotland MSS 14552/161

Background to the Inventories

House	Date	Proprietor	dob	Spouse	dom	Dependents	Notes on Occupants
Monimail	1624	Robert, 2nd Lord Melville		None		None	Lord Melville received charter of Monimail 1627 and did not marry.
							The house was therefors occupied by him alone.
Cassillis	1644	John, 6th Earl of Cassillis		Jean, dau of Thomas, 1st Earl of Haddington	1644	James	Contess of Cassillis died 1642.
						Margaret, Katherine	The house was occupied by the Earl of Cassillis and his 3 children
Castle Kennedy Cassillis	1667	John, 7th Earl of Cassillis			1668	John, Charles	6th Earl deceased 1668. Succeeded by son of his 2nd marriage.
	1670			Susan, dau of James, 1st Duke of Hamilton		Anne, Susan	The house was occupied by the Earl & Countess & their eldest son
Aberdour	1647	William, 7th Earl of Morton		Anne, dau of George, 5th Earl Marischal	1604	Robert, James, John	After 1643 the 7th Earl lived in Orkney where he died in 1649
						Anne, Margaret, Mary	The house was occupied infrequently. Lord Dalkeith = Robert, eldest son., Sir James = James, 2nd son
						Jean, Elizabeth	
Hamilton	1647	James, 1st Duke of Hamilton	1606	Margaret, dau of William, 1st Earl of Denbigh	1620	Anne, Susanna	1st Duke based in London but visited Hamilton in 1647. Beheaded in 1649.
							The house was occupied by 1st Duke. Lord Lanark = William, Earl of Lanark brother of 1st Duke.
							Lady Craufuird = Margaret, sister of 1st Duke, Lady Anna = dau of 1st Duke
Hamilton Kinneil	1681	Anne, Duchess of Hamilton	b. 1634	William, son of William 1st Marquess of Douglas	1656	James b. 1658	The house was occupied by Duke & Duchess of Hamilton and their younger children.
	1696			(created Duke of Hamilton 1660)		William	Lord Arran = James, eldest son.
						Charles b. 1663	Lady Katherin = Catherine, younger daughter
						John b. 1665	Lady Cassillis = Susanna, sister of Duchess of Hamilton
						George b. 1666	
						Basil b. 1671	
						Archibald b. 1673	
						Mary b. 1657	
						Catherine	
						Susanna	
						Margaret	
Bog of Gight Strathbogie	1648	George, 2nd Marquess of Huntly		Anne, dau of Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyll	1607		2nd Marquess beheaded 1649
	1648						Both houses occupied by Covenanting Army
Castle Lyon Glamis	1648	John, 2nd Earl of Kinghorne		Elizabeth, dau of Patrick, 1st Earl of Panmure		Patrick, Elizabeth	The 2nd Earl died 1646.
	1648						The house was occupied by Countess of Kinghorne, her two young children & other extended family
							Brigtoun = Frederick yr brother of 2nd Earl of Kinghorne
Castle Lyon Glamis	1686	Patrick, 3rd Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne	b. 1643	Helen, dau of John, 1st Earl of Middleton	1662	John, Patrick, Charles	The house was occupied by Earl & Countess of Strathmore & their younger children
	1686					Grizel, Elizabeth	Two elder sons were on Grand Tour.
Balgornie	1672	Margaret, Countess of Leven		Francis, yr son of Hugh, 7th Earl of Eglinton	1673	None	The marriage of the Countess of Leven and Montgomerie took place immediately after the inventory
Lethington	1674	John, 1st Duke of Lauderdale	1616	Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart	1672		The house was occupied by the Duke & Duchess with their closest entourage
							Lord Atholl = John, 2nd Earl of Atholl. Lord Argyll = Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyll
							Lady Kincardine = Veronica, wife of Alexander, 2nd Earl of Kincardine
							Sir Wm Sharp = HM Cashkeeper

Background to the Inventories

House	Date	Proprietor	dob	Spouse	dom	Dependents	Notes on Occupants
Balloch	1679	Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy		Mary, dau of Archibald, 1st Marquess of Argyll	1678	Duncan, Lord Ormelie b.1660	The house was occupied by Sir John & Lady Mary, their son and his two sons by his first marriage.
						John b. 1662	Lord Ormly = Duncan, eldest son. Colin = youngest son.
						Colin b. 1679	
Moncreiffe							
	1680	Sir Thomas Moncreiffe 1st Bt	b. 1626	Bethia, dau of Alexander Hamilton, Lord Justice Clerk	1662	None	The house was occupied by Sir Thomas & Lady Moncreiffe only.
Cumbernauld	1682	John, 6th Earl of Wigtown	b. 1673	None			5th Earl died 1681.
							The house was occupied by Dowager Countess & her three young children
							Mr Charles = younger son
The Binns	1685	General Thomas Dalyell		Agnes, dau of John Ker of Cavers		None	Gen Dalyell deceased 1685
							The house had been occupied by Gen Dalyell alone
Panmure	1686	James, 4th Earl of Panmure					George, 3rd Earl of Panmure died 1686
							The house was occupied by the Earl and Dowager Countess
Breachin	1712	James, 4th Earl of Panmure		Margaret, dau of Duke and Duchess of Hamilton	1687	None	The house was occupied by the Earl & Countess only
							Breachin was visited by Old Pretender 1715
Lochwood	1689	William, 1st Marquess of Annandale (cr 1701)	b. 1664	Sophia, dau of John Fairholm of Craigiehall	1682	James b. 1686	The house was occupied by Marquess & Marchioness and three children
						John b. 1688 died young	
						William b. 1696	
Craigiehall	1706	William, 1st Marquess of Annandale (cr 1701)	b. 1664	Sophia, dau of John Fairholm of Craigiehall	1682		The house was occupied by Marquess & Marchioness and two surviving children
							Lord Johnstone = James, eldest son. Lord William = William, youngest son
Pinkle Yester	1689	John, 1st Marquess of Tweeddale (cr 1694)	b. 1626	Jane, dau of Walter, 1st Earl of Buccleuch	1644	John, David, Alexander	Countess died 1688
						Margaret, Jean	The house was occupied by Marquess and his eldest son/daughter in law with their children
							Lord Yester = John, eldest son. Lady Ann, Lady Jean, Mr William = children of Lord & Lady Yester
Dalgety	1707	John, 2nd Marquess of Tweeddale	b. 1645	Mary, dau of John, 2nd Earl of Lauderdale	1666	Charles, John, William	Marchioness died 1702
						Anne, Jean	
Broxmouth	1691	Robert, 4th Earl of Roxburghe		None		None	Robert, 3rd Earl died 1682
							The house was occupied by Dowager Countess, 4th Earl and his two brothers, John & William.
Floors	1712	John, 1st Duke of Roxburghe		Mary, dau of Daniel, 2nd Earl of Nottingham	1707	John	Robert, 4th Earl died 1696, succeeded by his brother, John.
							The house was occupied by Dowager Countess & the Duke. The Duchess is not included.
							Mr William = William, yr brother of 1st Duke
Culross	1692	Alexander, 3rd Earl of Kincardine		None		None	2nd Earl deceased 1680
							The house was occupied by 3rd Earl & Dowager Countess
Drumlanrig Sanquhar	1694	William, 1st Duke of Queensberry (cr 1684)	b. 1637	Isabel, dau of William, 1st Marquess of Douglas	1657	James b. 1662	Duchess died
	1694					William	The house was occupied by the 1st Duke & two younger children, William and Anne
						Anne	Lord William = yr son of 1st Duke. Lady Ann = dau of 1st Duke

Background to the Inventories

House	Date	Proprietor	dob	Spouse	dom	Dependents	Notes on Occupants
Kinnaird	1694	Charles, 4th Earl of Southesk	b. 1661	Mary, dau of Charles, 3rd Earl of Lauderdale	1691	James b. 1692	The house was occupied by the Earl & Countess and their only son
Leuchars	1694						
Cortachy	c. 1699	James, 2nd Earl of Airlie	b. 1611	Mary, widow of Lewis 3rd Marquess of Huntly	1668	David, Anne, Margaret Marion, Helen, Elizabeth	The house was occupied by the Earl & Countess only
Hatton	1710	James, 6th Earl of Lauderdale		Jean, dau of John, 15th Earl of Sutherland	1702		5th Earl deceased 1710
							The house was occupied by the Dowager Countess, the 6th Earl & Countess and their children
Finavon	1712	James Carnegie of Phinaven MP		Margaret, dau of William Bennet of Grubbet		2 daughters	Brother: Charles Carnegie deceased 1712
							The house was occupied by Carnegie with his wife & children
Roy stoun	1713	George, 1st Earl of Cromartie	b. 1630	Margaret, Countess of Wemyss		None	1st Earl died 1714. Countess died 1705
							The house was occupied by Anne, youngest dau of 1st Earl
Ancrum	1719	William, 2nd Marquess of Lothian	b. 1661	Jane, dau. of Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyll	1685	William, Anne	The house was occupied by Marquess & Marchioness
Newbattle	1719					Jean, Elizabeth	Lord Jedbrou = Robert, 4th Lord Jedburgh, cousin of 2nd Marquess
							Lady Mary = younger sister of the 2nd Marquess. Lord Charles = brother of 2nd Marquess

PRE 1660 INVENTORIES

- 1. Monimail 1624**
- 2. Cassillis 1644**
- 3. Aberdour 1647**
- 4. Hamilton 1647**
- 5. Bog of Gight 1648**
- 6. Castle Lyon 1648**
- 7. Glamis 1648**
- 8. Strathbogie 1648**
- 9. Balcomie 1657**
- 10. Aberlady 1657**

APPENDIX 5E/1

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5E/2

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5E/3

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

Hamilton 1647				Furnishings					
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
my lords great dyning rounge	x	x				19	5		
my lords tyll hall or with drawing rounge	x					6	6		
the great hall without lord lanerks chalmer	x	x			2	3	4		
the gallerie									
the laich court hall					3		2		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
the bedchalmer of the withdrawing rounge	x		x	1		6	1		
the cabinet wtin the bedchamber of the withdrawing rounge			x	1		3	1		
my lords chalmer	x	x	x	1		4			
the bybed or johne taylor lyes				1			1		
my lord lanerks chalmer	x	x	x	1		4	1		
cabinet within lord lanarks chamber			x	1		3	1		
the outer rounge	x	x			1	3	2		
the chalmer next my lords	x	x	x	2		5	1		
lady anna hamiltouns outer rounge	x	x		2		2	1		
lady anna hamiltouns chalmer	x	x	x	1		11	2		
the outer rounge						7			
lady craufuirds chalmer	x	x	x	2		4			
With wall hangings									
the chalmer above lord lanarks chalmer	x		x	1		4	1		
the east platform chalmer	x	x	x	2		2	1		
the wester platform chalmer	x	x	x	2		2	1		
the chalmer next the outer rounge of lady anna hamiltoun	x	x		2		4	1		
the chamber in the end of the gallerie	x	x	x	2		4	1		
the doucat chalmer	x	x	x	2		4	1		
With bed curtains									
the chamber above the nurses chalmer		x		2		2	1		
the pantrie chalmer			x	1		4	1		
the stable chalmer				1		2	1		
clanbies chalmer		x		2			1		
Without hangings/curtains									
the nurses chalmer		x		1		3	1		
the porter lodge		x		2					

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5E/5

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5E/6

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5E/7

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5E/8

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5E/9

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5E/10

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

POST 1660 INVENTORIES

- 1. Castle Kennedy 1667**
 - 2. Cassillis 1671**
 - 3. Balgonie 1672**
 - 4. Lethington 1674**
 - 5. Balloch 1679**
 - 6. Moncreiffe 1680**
 - 7. Hamilton 1681**
- 8. Cumbernauld 1682**
 - 9. The Binns 1685**
 - 10. Panmure 1686**
- 11. Castle Lyon 1686**
 - 12. Glamis 1686**
- 13. Lochwood 1689**
 - 14. Pinkie 1689**
 - 15. Yester 1689**
- 16. Broxmouth 1691**
 - 17. Culross 1692**
- 18. Drumlanrig 1694**
 - 19. Sanquhar 1694**
 - 20. Kinnaird 1694**
 - 21. Kinneil 1696**
 - 22. Cortachy 1699**
- 23. Craigiehall 1706**
 - 24. Dalgety 1707**
 - 25. Hatton 1710**
 - 26. Brechin 1712**
 - 27. Finavon 1712**
 - 28. Floors 1712**
 - 29. Ancrum 1719**
 - 30. Newbattle 1719**

APPENDIX 5F/1

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

Cassillis 1670				Furnishings					
20 hearths									
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
the dyning hall	x	x					3	x	
tyll chamber	x	x					2		
mide hall					3		1		
laigh hall					4		1		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
chamber of the dyning hall	x	x		1			2		
closet of the chamber of the dyning hall				1					
blew chamber	x	x		1		7	1		
closet of the blew chamber				1					
With wall hangings									
heigh jame	x	x		2			1		
laigh jame	x	x		2			1		
mide chamber of the new work	x	x		2			1		
third chamber of the new work	x	x		2			1		
With bed curtains									
the chamberlans chamber		x		1			1		
west chamber nixt the stairhead		x		1			2		
east chamber of the old work		x		1			1		
laigh east chamber on the north syd				3					
gentillmens chamber		x		3			1		
Without hangings/curtains									
west chamber of the old work				1			1		
little chamber of the new work		x		1			1		
gylhouse				1					
the loft above the brewhouse				1					
the mid stable				4					
the ludge of the orchard				1					

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5F/3

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

Lethington 1672				Furnishings					
34 hearths									
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
the lobbie		x				5	1		
the great dynning rowme	x	x				24	4		
the withdrawing rowme	x	x				13	7		x
lettermeat hall						31	4		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
her grs bed chamber	x	x		1		10	2		x
her grs closet	x	x		1		4	1		x
her grs privat closet						1	1		
her grs dressing rowme						3	1		x
his grs dressing rowme	x	x				5	1		x
antiechamber to lord atholl/argylls chambers	x					5			
lord argylls chamber	x	x		1		11	1		
lord atholls chamber	x	x		2		9	2		
With wall hangings									
lady kincardins chamber	x	x		1		10	1		
mrs hendersons chamber	x	x		1		3	1		
mr patersons rowme	x	x		1		3	1		
mr masters chamber	x	x		2		2	1		
pages chamber	x	x		2		3	1		
With bed curtains									
young ladies chamber		x		1		5			
maids chamber		x		3		2	1		
Without hangings/curtains									
sr wm sharps chamber				1					
fyve bed chamber				5		3	1		
mr campbells rowme				1					
mr murrays rowme				1					

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5F/5

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5F/6

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

Hamilton 1681				Furnishings					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Public Rooms									
the great hall	x	x				24	3	x	
the drawing room	x	x				12	2	x	
the great stair								x	
outter room of low dining room	x		x			1	1		
low dinning room	x	x				18	3	x	
drawing room	x	x				12	2		
low tile hall		x			1		3		
gentlemens dining hall		x			5		1		
Bedrooms									
Apartments									
my ladies bedchamber	x	x		1		8		x	x
the drawing room of my ladys dressing room	x	x				11		x	
my ladyes dressing room	x	x				6	1	x	x
little closet of my ladys dressing room						1			
little waiting room	x		x			2	1		
lords room above stairs	x	x		1		7		x	
drawing roun of my lords room above stairs			x			4			
my lady cassiles room	x	x		1		8	1	x	
little drawing room of lady cassiles room	x		x	1		3	1		
room next my lords closet	x	x		1		7	1		
little room next to the room next to my lords closet			x	1		6	1		
lord arrans room	x	x		1		4	1		
little closet of my lord arrans room			x	1					
drawing room of my lord arrans room		x				3	1		
rubbed room	x		x	1		6	1		
the drawing room of the rubbed room	x	x		1		2	1		
the dressing room		x		2		2	2		
room within the dressing room		x		1		2			
With wall hangings									
the young lords chamber	x		x	2		4	1		
lady katherin's room	x	x		1		3	2		x
young ladyes room	x	x		2		4	1		
little stone room		x		1		3	1		
With bed curtains									
mr porterfields room		x		1	1	4	1		
gentlemens chamber		x		2		3	1		
mr davids room		x	x	3		3	1		
Without hangings/curtains									
footmens room				3					
big stable				2					
little stable				1					
porters lodge				2					

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5F/8

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5F/9

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

Panmure 1686				Furnishings					
49 hearths									
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
the great hall	x	x				27	7		
great dyning room	x	x				24	3		
high drawing room	x	x				16			x
foot of the staircaice						11	2	x	
the painted parlour		x				20	5		
bulliard hall		x							
the old work in the low hall					5		1		
inner lettermeat hall					2		2		
outer lettermeat hall					5		3		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
bed chamber next the drawing room		x	x	1		8			x
bigg closet of the bed chamber next the drawing room		x				5			
my lords chamber nixt the parlour	x	x	x	1		8	1		x
large closet off my lords chamber	x	x				6	1	x	
my lords closet from the staircase	x	x		2		6	1		
my lady dowager her chamber	x	x		2		8	1		
little bedroom of my lady dowagers bed chamber				1		7			
my ladies high closet		x	x				1		
green room	x	x	x	1		7	2		
little room of the green room				1					
room at the foot of the staircace nixt the pantrie	x	x		1		11		x	
little bed of the room atthe foot of the staircase			x	1					
room below the south leads	x	x		1		6	1		
little bed of the room below the south leads			x	1					
starre chamber	x	x		1		6			
little room of the starre chamber			x	1		1			
closet of the starre chamber	x	x		1		3			
room below the north leads	x	x		1		6			
box bed of the room below the north leads				1					
room of the staircase that looks east	x	x		1		6			
closet of the room off the staircase that looks east				1		1			
room at the top of the staircase that looks north west	x	x		1		6			
little room of the room at the top of the staircase that looks north west			x	1					
closet of the room at the top of the staircase looks northwest	x					3	1		
room on the top of the staircase that looks north east	x	x		2		5			
closet of the room on the top of the staircase looks northeast	x						1		
the willow room	x	x		1		5			
little bedroom of the willow room			x	1					
closet of the willow room						1	1		
room on the top of the stone stair that looks south west	x	x		1		6			
little room of the room on the top of the stair that looks south west				1					
closet of the room on the top of the stone stair looks south west	x					3	1		
With wall hangings									
my lord and ladys chamber	x	x		1		6	1		
pa mauls chamber	x	x	x	1		3	1		
the schoole chamber	x	x		1		4	1		
blew room	x	x	x	2		4	1		
With bed curtains									
roume within ye billiard rounge		x		2					
childrens chamber		x		2		1	1		
low south closet		x		1					
the laigh closet				1		1			
low woman house		x		2		5			
mens chamber				2		2			
room without the school chamber				2					

Castle Lyon 1686				Furnishings					
36 hearths									
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
outer room of the dyneing roun							1	x	
dyning roun		x				18	6	x	
withdrawing roun	x	x				12	1	x	x
the staircase								x	
low hall	x					11	2		
low summer house						9	2		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
black marble roun	x	x	x	2		6			x
west closet of the black marble roun				1		1			
east closet of the black marble roun							1		
utter roun	x	x		1		12	2		
closet of utter roun				1		2	1	x	
my lords roun	x	x	x	2		4	2		x
closet of my lords roun							1	x	
my ladys bed chamber	x	x		2		6	1	x	x
my ladys closet						3	1	x	x
my ladys dressing roun	x		x			1		x	x
lady marys roun	x	x	x	2		6	2	x	
two closets of lady marys roun	x					5	1		
With wall hangings									
sued roun	x	x	x	2		6	1		
purple roun	x	x	x	2		5	2		
stairhead chamber	x	x	x	2		4			
low bed chamber	x	x		1		6	1		
chaplains roun	x	x	x	2		3	2		
nursery	x	x		2		7	1		
high summer house	x			1		5	1		
With bed curtains									
pavement roun		x		2		6	2		
Without hangings/curtains									
roun above the pavement roun				4					
cooks roun				2			1		
footmens roun				3					
porters roun				1		1	1		
woman house				2					
rydeing stable				1					
hunting stable				1					
coach stable				1					

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Glamis 1686				Furnishings					
70 hearths									
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
high lobbie	x	x				8	2		
the great hall	x	x				23	8	x	
high dyneing roun	x	x				18	3	x	
the withdrawing roun	x	x				12		x	x
the staircase								x	
low lobbie						12	1		
the dyneing roun		x				23	2	x	
the drawing roun	x	x				10	1		
supping roun	x	x				17	2		
billiard roun	x	x				2	2		
the chapell									
long gallerie	x					8			
counting roun	x	x				6	1	x	
low hall		x				12	1	x	
lattermeat hall		x			4		1		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
fine bed chamber	x	x	x	1		8		x	x
closet of the fine bed chamber		x				7		x	x
closet off the withdrawing roun	x			1		6	1		
my ladys bed chamber	x	x	x	2		8		x	x
closet off my ladys chamber		x		2		6		x	
my lords bed chamber	x	x	x	1		10		x	x
my lords dressing roun	x	x				12	1	x	x
bed chamber of the counting roun	x	x		1		6	1	x	
closet of the bed chamber of the counting roun							1		
bed chamber of the supping roun	x	x		1		4	1	x	
closet of the bed chamber of supping roun	x	x		1		3	1		
blew roun	x	x		1		9		x	x
closet of the blew roun			x	1					
green roun	x	x	x	1		5	1		
closet of the green roun				1			1		
With wall hangings									
tartain roun	x	x		1		4	1		
yellow roun	x	x		1		6	1		
turnpik chamber	x	x	x	2		5	1		
stairhead chamber	x	x	x	2		6	1		
purple roun	x	x	x	1		3	1		
gallerie roun	x	x	x	1		5	1		
mid roun	x			2		4	1		
gray roun	x	x	x	1		6	1		
chaplains roun	x	x		2		2	1		
majors roun	x	x	x	2		2	1		
collonells roun	x	x	x	1		3	1		
my lords gouverneurs roun	x	x		1		4	1		
With bed curtains									
old nursey		x		3		3	1		
the dark roun				1		2			
my lords mans roun						1	1		
my ladys gentlewomans roun/closet		x		1		4	2		
alexander lyons roun/closet		x		1		3	1		
john lyons roun/closet				1		1	1		
taylors roun/closet				2		2	3		
cooks roun				1		1	1		
butlers roun				1		1	1		
Without hangings/curtains									
footmens roun				3					
woman house				3					
gill house				1					
coach stable				5					
ryding stable				1					
hunting stable				1					
porters lodge				1					

APPENDIX 5F/13

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5F/14

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

Yester 1689				Furnishings					
34 hearths									
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
high dining rounge	x	x				16		x	
drawing room on the north end of the great dining rounge	x	x				12		x	x
low dining rounge	x	x				13	3		
little drawing rounge	x	x				6	1		
court hall		x			2		2		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
south rounge	x	x	x	2		7	1		
outer rounge of south rounge with cant windows	x					3			
the midle rowme		x		2					
closset within the midle rowme	x					1	1		
roume without the closet within the midle rowme	x								
lady anns old chamber	x	x		1			1		
roume within lady anns old chamber		x		1					
With wall hangings									
fountain chamber	x	x	x	2		11	1		
gray rounge at the head of the steers	x	x	x	2		3			
lady jeans chamber	x	x		2		4	1		
lady anns rounge	x	x		2		5	1		
my lady yesters chamber	x	x		1		4	1		
the roum above qch was my lords chamber	x	x		1		5	1		
the clossett off that wher mr william lys	x	x		2					
mr alexanders chamber	x	x	x	1		1	1		
north chamber	x	x		2		6	1		
easter pinehouse	x	x		1		3	1		
wester pinehouse	x			1		2	1		
mr heatlies chamber	x	x	x	2		3			
With bed curtains									
pinehouse on the west side of the gate				1					
roume below ye easter pinehouse				1		3	2		
mrs cockburn's chamber		x		1		6	1		
mrs dicksons chamber				1		6	1		
butlers chamber				2		1	1		
woman house		x		4		1	1		
vault of the west chamber		x		2			1		
mr douglasses chamber				1		2	1		
Without hangings/curtains									
taylors chamber				1					
brewhouse				1					
little easter pinehouse				1					
the porter-lodge				1					

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

Broxmouth 1691				Furnishings					
30 hearths									
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
deining rounge	x	x				12	8	x	
drawing rounge	x	x				8	2		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
my ladies chamber	x	x	x	1		8	2		x
my ladies closet	x	x		1		3		x	x
my ladies litle closet	x			2					
outer rounge	x								
my lords closet	x	x	x	1		2	1		
roume at the door of the easter chamber				1		1			
easter chamber	x	x	x	2		6	1	x	
roume within the easter chamber		x						x	
the childrens chamber	x	x		2		4	1		
little room within the childrens chamber				1					
With wall hangings									
south chamber	x	x	x	2		8			
north chamber	x	x	x	1		4		x	
green chamber next to it	x	x	x	2		3	1		
stairhead chamber	x	x		1		1	1		
With bed curtains									
the garret				1		2	2		
samuel kirkpatrick's chamber				1		2	1		
roume next to samuel kirkpatrick's				1					
roume where the stewart & paidges lyes				3					
Without hangings/curtains									

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

Culross 1692				Furnishings					
38 hearths									
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
dineing room		x				20	4		
drawing room	x	x				9		x	x
garden room		x				2			
gallery						2	1		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
outer room of the blue chamber	x								
great blew room	x	x		1		9	1	x	x
closet for a servant great blew room			x	1		2	1		
jamm of the great blew room		x				8		x	
outer room of the yellow room	x	x				42			
yellow chamber	x	x		1		8	1		x
closet for a servant yellow room				1					
jamm of the yellow room						6	1	x	
kings room									
closet for a servant kings room									
jamm of the kings room									
gray room wt two closets	x	x		1		12	1	x	
closet for a servant gray room			x	1					
jamm of the gray room		x				6	1		
green room	x	x		1		8	1		
closet for a servant green room			x	1					
red room	x	x		1		6	1		x
closet for a servant red room			x	1					
little blue room	x	x		1		8	1	x	
closet of the little blue room						5	1		x
closet for a servant little blue room	x			1					
grey room off the little blew chamber	x	x		1		8	1		
closet for a servant grey room off little blew chamber				1					
inner dressing room		x				3	1		
closet of the inner dressing room				1		1			
outer dressing room		x				3	1	x	
closet of the outer dessing room				1					
With wall hangings									
chamber off the dineing room	x	x	x	1		7			
bairns chamber	x	x		2		4	1		
With bed curtains									
Without hangings/curtains									

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

Drumlanrig 1694				Furnishings					
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
great dinning rounge	x	x				34	1	x	
drawing rounge	x	x				12		x	x
outer vestibule					2				
laigh dinning rounge		x				16	3	x	
my lord dukes studie		x				4		x	
drawing rounge	x	x				13		x	x
great gallerie		x						x	
the compting rounge		x				6	1		
chamberlands rounge			x			4	1		
charter house									
gentlemens dining rounge						13	1		
lattermeat roun					2		1		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
principall bed chamber	x	x		1		11		x	x
principall closet	x	x						x	
waiting rounge of the principall apartment		x							
bed chamber on ye east quarter	x	x		1		6		x	x
little waiting rounge to ye east quarter bed chamber	x								
the bedchamber	x	x		1		11		x	x
lord dukes sleeping rounge	x	x	x	1		7			
roume nixt the sleeping rounge				2		2			
the dukes dressing rounge		x	x	1		5			
roume nixt the chaple	x	x		2		4	1		x
closet of the rounge nixt the chaple									
With wall hangings									
lord williams rounge	x	x	x	1		7	1		x
antie chamber of the east quarter bed chamber	x	x		1		6		x	x
With bed curtains									
Without hangings/curtains									
woman house				2			2		
servants bedroom		x		2		4	1		
the buttery				1		1	1		
the scullery				2			1		
porters rounge				1		2	1		

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APPENDIX 5F/19[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

Kinnaird 1694				Furnishings					
30 hearths									
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
outer room of great dineing rowme					1		1		
great dineing rowme		x				22	3		
draweing rowme	x	x				12	1		x
litle dineing rowme		x				15	4		
writeing rowme						4	2		x
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
my lady's bed chamber	x	x	x	1		8			
my lords closet		x	x			4	1		
outer rowme of the yellow rowme	x			2		7			
yellow rowme	x	x	x	1		8	1		
by bed of the yellow rowme		x	x	1		2	1		
outer rowme of the reid rowme	x			1		1	1		
reid rowme	x	x	x	1		6	1		
outer rowme of the midle new rowme		x				5	1		
midle new rowme	x	x	x	2		8			x
blew rowme		x		1		5	1		
round of the blew rowme			x	1					
wall-head	x	x	x	4		6	1		
round of the wallhead				1					
mr martins chamber	x	x	x	1		7	2		
closet of mr martins chamber				1			1		
With wall hangings									
best bed chamber	x	x	x	1		9	1		x
kings chamber	x	x		1		4	1		
haire rowme	x	x	x	2		8	1		
long chamber				2		2	1		
high jame	x	x	x	2		4	1		
low jame	x	x	x	2		4			
nurcery	x	x		2					
chamber nixt the nurcery	x	x		1		3			
cookstowns chamber	x	x		3		4	1		
With bed curtains									
upper rowme of the woman house				1		3	1		
lowe rowme				4		1	3		
pages rowme				2					
Without hangings/curtains									
taylors chamber				2			1		
west chamber				3					
cooks rowme				3					
woman house				3		6			
brewhouse				1					
the lanery		x		1		8	1		
pad horse stable				2					
hunting horse stable				2					
stags stable				1					
west stable				2					
coach house				1					
porter lodge				1					

Kinneil 1696				Furnishings					
30 hearths									
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
the great dyning rounge	x	x				14	3	x	
lobbie	x	x				6	2	x	
the drawing rounge	x	x				12	2	x	
the passage from my lords bedchamber to the backstairs								x	
the hall		x			3		1		
the servants hall					2		1		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
the bed chamber	x	x		1		8			
the vault rounge		x		1			1		
my lords litle bed chamber	x	x	x	1		8	1		x
closet of the litle bedchamber	x			1		5	1	x	
waiting rounge to my lord dukes rounge	x					6	1		
my lord dukes rounge	x	x		1		6	2	x	x
closet of my lord dukes rounge			x	1		2	1		
the plaide rounge	x	x		1		7	1		
closet of the plaide rounge			x	1			1		
whyt lobbie		x				5	1		
my lords bed chamber	x	x		1		9	1	x	x
the closet of my lords bed chamber	x			1		7	1	x	
my lords great closet	x			1		8			
roume above my lord dukes waiting rounge						2	2		
roume above my lord dukes bed chamber	x	x		1		6			
closet of the rounge above my lord dukes bed chamber			x	1		1			
roume above the plaid rounge	x	x		1		5			
closet of the rounge above the plaid rounge			x	1		1	1		
With wall hangings									
roume above the vault roun	x	x		2		5	1		
With bed curtains									
roume above my lords litle bed chamber		x		1		2	2		
the garret above my lords great closet				1					
two garrets above my lords bed chamber				2		2	1		
the garret above my lord dukes chamber				2					
Without hangings/curtains									
the garret above the great staircace				1					
the garret above the plaids rounge				2					

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APPENDIX 5F/22

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

Craigiehall 1706				Furnishings					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Public Rooms									
vestibule								x	
great dineing room	x	x				14	2	x	
drawing room	x	x				9	1	x	x
the great staircase								x	
litle dining room		x				17	1	x	
outer room of my lords apartment								x	
my lords dyneing room	x					6	1	x	
library								x	
second table room		x				?	2		
lattermeat room					2		1		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
my ladyes bedchamber	x	x		1		6	1	x	x
my ladyes dressing room	x	x				6	3	x	
my lords bedchamber	x	x		1		8	1	x	x
my lords closet	x	x	x			3		x	
antechamber above stairs	x	x				8	1	x	x
closet of the anteroom	x		x	1		2			
landscape room	x	x		1		7	1		x
the closet of the landscape room	x			1					
green damask room	x	x		1		6	1		x
the closet of the green damask room	x		x	1					
pain'd room	x	x		1		9	1		x
the closet of the pain'd room	x		x	1					
bleu room	x	x		1		4			
closet of the bleu room	x			1					
my lord johnstones room	x	x	x	1		7	1		
the closet of lord johnstones room	x					1			
lord williams room	x	x		1		3	1		
closet of lord williams room						2			
With wall hangings									
velvet room	x	x		1					
gray moyhair room	x	x		1		6	1		x
room next lord williams	x			2			4		
housekeepers room/closet	x	x		1		4	1		
With bed curtains									
mr campbells room				1		1	1		
butlers room				2					
Without hangings/curtains									
the lanry				2			2		
butlers room				2					
porters room				2					

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Dalgety 1707				Furnishings					
12 hearths									
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
lobbie							3		
dining roome	x	x				12	2	x	
drawing room	x	x				8	2	x	x
stone hall		x			3		2		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
queen anne's roome	x	x	x	1		9			x
closet of queen annes roome		x		1		1	1		
my lady's bed chamber	x	x		1		8	2		x
my ladys closett	x					1	1	x	
my lords dressing roome	x	x	x			5			x
high red roome		x		1		3	1		
closet of the high red roome			x	1					
With wall hangings									
lady susan's room	x	x		1		1	1		
laigh red roome	x	x		1		5	1		x
roome above the wyne cellar	x	x	x	2		3	1		
nursery	x	x		5		8	3		
the masters roome	x	x	x	2		5	1		
With bed curtains									
alexr erskines roome		x		1		2	1		
Without hangings/curtains									
john rose his chamber				1					
butlers roome				3					
stables				2					

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Hatton 1710				Furnishings					
49 hearths									
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
high dining room	x	x				17	8	x	
high drawing room	x	x				17			x
low vestibule					2		1		
the bigg staircase								x	
low dining room		x				14	5	x	
low drawing room		x				14		x	
billiard room	x					4	1		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
best bed chamber	x	x		1		8		x	x
closet of the best bed chamber				1		3			
fforrest room	x	x	x	1		6	1		
servants room at the forrest room door	x			1		4	1		
midd tower room	x	x	x	1			1	x	
servants room aside ye mid tower room	x			1		4			
With wall hangings									
low bed chamber	x	x	x	1		10	1		
alcove bed chamber	x	x	x	1		6	1	x	x
room above the alcove room	x	x		1		6			
lord lauderdales room	x	x		1		6	1	x	x
sixth figure chamber	x	x	x	1		7		x	x
burd room	x	x		1		7			
ministers room	x	x		1		5			
With bed curtains									
closet where the child lyes		x		1		4	1		
woman house		x		2			1		
room above the brewhouse		x		1		4	1		
Without hangings/curtains									
john bells room				3					
room next the girnell house				2		2	1		
stable				2					

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Breachin 1712				Furnishings					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Public Rooms									
lobby								x	
great dinning room	x	x				12	1		
drawing room	x	x				9	1	x	x
new dinning room	x	x				14	3		
the drawing room of the new dining room	x	x				9		x	
laigh hall		x				12	2		
lattermeat room					2		1		
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
the bedchamber	x	x	x	1		8	1		x
the dressing room	x	x		1			1		
the closet	x	x				5	1		
my ladies bedchamber	x	x	x	1		6	1	x	x
my ladies closet	x	x				3	1		
my ladies dressing room	x	x				4	2		
my lords utter room	x	x	x			3	1		
my lords closet		x				2			
my lords dressing room		x		1		5	3	x	
utter room to camblet room	x	x				5			
camblet room	x	x	x	1		9	1		x
yellow room	x	x	x	1		8	1		
closet of the yellow room				1		1			
anteroom to the moyhair room	x	x				12	1		
moyhair room	x	x	x	1		2	2		
closet within moyhair room	x			1					
damask room	x	x	x	1		19	1		x
closet within the damask room	x			1		3			
With wall hangings									
red room	x	x	x	1		4			
gentlewomans room/closet	x	x		1		6	1		
With bed curtains									
west garrot			x	2		1	1		
little room above the drawing room stair				1					
gentlemens room		x		3		4	1		
Without hangings/curtains									
cooks room				1					
botmans room				3					
great stable				2					
porters lodge				1					

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

Finavon 1712				Furnishings					
22 hearths									
Public Rooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
ye high dyning rounge	x	x				12	1	x	
ye drawing rounge	x	x				9		x	
ye low dynning rounge	x	x				12	4	x	
Bedrooms	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Apartments									
ye ffyne rounge	x	x				7	1	x	x
the closet of the ffyne rounge	x		x	1					
ye great rounge	x	x	x	1		7	1		x
ye closet of the great rounge	x			1		4			
ye gold collured rounge	x	x		1		7	1		x
ye closet of the gold collured rounge	x		x	1		1			
With wall hangings									
the busting rounge	x	x	x	1		10		x	x
ye pentted rounge	x		x	1		6	1		
With bed curtains									
ye laird and ladys rounge		x		1		7	2	x	x
rid rowme			x	1		6	1		
Without hangings/curtains									
nursery				4		4			
skool chamber				2			1		
roume opposite john strachans				1			1		
woman house				1					
servants rounge				2			1		
porters rounge				1		1	1		

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5F/28

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5F/29

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

APPENDIX 5F/30

[illegible]

A = Wall hangings, B = Fire grates, C = Close stools/Chamber pots, D = No.of Beds, E = No.of Forms, F = No.of Chairs, G = No. of Tables, H = Pictures, I = Fine furniture.

Notes

- ¹ J.Balfour Paul, *The Scots Peerage*, vol.5, pp.303-306.
- ² <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/17827>, accessed 17th Oct 2008.
- ³ G.Burnet, *A History of My Own Time*, O.Airy & H.Foxcroft, eds., vol.1, p.174.
- ⁴ Letter from the Earl of Lauderdale to the Earl of Tweeddale dated 16th March 1669. MS14406/71. National Library of Scotland.
- ⁵ Balfour Paul, *Scots Peerage*, vol.8, pp.451-456.
- ⁶ De Beer, *Evelyn's Diary*, vol.4, p.184.
- ⁷ Dunbar, *'The Building of Yester'*, p.39.
- ⁸ Letter from the Earl of Tweeddale to Lord Yester dated 4th July 1671. MS14406/218. National Library of Scotland.
- ⁹ Balfour Paul, *Scots Peerage*, vol.7, pp.299-302.
- ¹⁰ <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/16495>, accessed 17th Oct 2008.
- ¹¹ R.S.Mylne, *The Master Masons to the Crown of Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1893), p.152.
- ¹² Burnet, *A History of My Own Time*, vol.1, p.175.
- ¹³ 'Debts of John, Earl of Rothes, registered by Commission for Administration of Justice 1665'. Fife Council Archive Centre.
- ¹⁴ Balfour Paul, *Scots Peerage*, vol.3, pp.344-350.
- ¹⁵ <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/5759>, accessed 17th Oct 2008
- ¹⁶ Letter from the Earl of Lauderdale to the Earl of Tweeddale dated 6th March 1669. Paton, Lauderdale Letters, p.208.
- ¹⁷ J.Fortescue, *Dundonald*, (London, 1895), p.3.
- ¹⁸ <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/3723>, accessed 17th Oct 2008
- ¹⁹ Letter from the Earl of Kincardine to the Earl of Lauderdale dated 8th June 1669. MS14406/103. National Library of Scotland.
- ²⁰ Letter from the Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Kincardine dated 15th September 1659. MS13500/33. National Library of Scotland.
- ²¹ Letter from the Earl of Kincardine to the Earl of Lauderdale dated 26th March 1674. Tollemache Papers. NRA 17204/2474.
- ²² Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Yale University. Boswell Collection. Gen MSS 89. Folder 1834.
- ²³ Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Yale University. Boswell Collection. Gen MSS 89. Folder 1822. Box 100.
- ²⁴ Balfour Paul, *Scots Peerage*, vol.5, pp.306-308.
- ²⁵ Thornton & Tomlin, *Ham House*, p.156.
- ²⁶ Letter from Charles Maitland to the Earl of Lauderdale dated 2nd December 1670. Tollemache Papers. NRA 17204/2199.
- ²⁷ Letter from the Countess of Tweeddale to the Earl of Tweeddale dated 7th June 1674. MS 14402/172. National Library of Scotland.
- ²⁸ Letter from Charles Maitland to the Earl of Lauderdale dated 23rd February 1671. Tollemache Papers. NRA 17204/2250.
- ²⁹ Treasury Sederunt Book 1, E6/1. National Archive of Scotland.
- ³⁰ <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/17818>, accessed 17th Oct 2008
- ³¹ Balfour Paul, *Scots Peerage*, vol.1, pp.473-478.
- ³² <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/19626>, accessed 17th Oct 2008
- ³³ Murray, *Atholl Chronicles*, vol.1, p.158.
- ³⁴ Balfour Paul, *Scots Peerage*, vol.1, pp.361-368.
- ³⁵ <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/4473>, accessed 17th Oct 2008
- ³⁶ Letter from the Earl of Home to the Earl of Tweeddale dated 19th February 1671. MS14406/204. National Library of Scotland.
- ³⁷ Treasury Sederunt Book 2, E6/2. National Archive of Scotland.
- ³⁸ Letter from the Earl of Argyll to the Earl of Kincardine dated 21st August 1674. Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Yale University. Boswell Collection. Gen MSS 89.

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- ³⁹ Balfour Paul, *Scots Peerage*, vol.6, pp.322-323.
- ⁴⁰ <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/26445>, accessed 17th Oct 2008
- ⁴¹ Balfour Paul, *Scots Peerage*, vol.7, pp.137-143.
- ⁴² Lord Drumlanrig, Lord Balvaird and the son of Hope of Craighall attended Saumur Academy in 1657. D.Thomson, 'A Virtuous and Noble Education', *National Galleries of Scotland*, Exhibition Catalogue, 1971.
- ⁴³ <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/7936>, accessed 17th Oct 2008
- ⁴⁴ Treasury Sederunt Book 3, E6/3. National Archive of Scotland.
- ⁴⁵ Balfour Paul, *Scots Peerage*, vol.8, pp.299-303.
- ⁴⁶ Miller, *Book of Record*, p.24.
- ⁴⁷ Miller, *Book of Record*, p.89.
- ⁴⁸ Miller, *Book of Record*, p.32.
- ⁴⁹ I am grateful to Prof. McKean for drawing attention to the similarity of the distinctive stairtowers at Thirlestane to those at Loches, illustrated in J-M. Perouse de Montclos, *Chateaux of the Loire Valley*, (Paris, 1997), p.208.
- ⁵⁰ Dunbar, 'Building Activities', p.203.
- ⁵¹ Dunbar, 'Building Activities', p.204.
- ⁵² The plans for Thirlestane, illustrated in *Theatrum Scotiae*, were based upon Lauderdale's 'whimsey', which was never executed. These involved the creation of separate apartments on the ground floor, one for Lauderdale himself and another for Lady Lauderdale. In the event, there was only one bedchamber with a dressing room and closet. According to the guidebook for Thirlestane, Lauderdale occupied the very ornate bedchamber on the first floor.
- ⁵³ Undated note by the Earl of Lauderdale: 'Considerations concerning Therleston Castle'. Tollemache Papers. NRA 17204/642.
- ⁵⁴ Letter from Sir William Bruce to the Earl of Lauderdale dated 4th May 1671. Tollemache Papers. NRA 17204/2281.
- ⁵⁵ Dunbar, 'Building Activities', p.209.
- ⁵⁶ Following Lauderdale's death, his wife testified to his intentions. R.Abercromby, ed., 'Letters to the Earl of Aberdeen 1681-1684', *Spalding Club*, p.157.
- ⁵⁷ Dunbar, 'Building Activities', p.217.
- ⁵⁸ Letter from Charles Maitland to the Earl of Lauderdale dated 22nd August 1666. Tollemache Papers. NRA 17204/1695.
- ⁵⁹ Dunbar, 'Building Activities', p.218.
- ⁶⁰ Dunbar, 'Building Activities', p.219.
- ⁶¹ Abercromby, Letters, p.157.
- ⁶² Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.34.
- ⁶³ Dunbar, 'Building Activities', p.214.
- ⁶⁴ Dunbar, 'Building Activities', p.215.
- ⁶⁵ Letter from the Earl of Lauderdale to Sir William Bruce dated 3rd April 1673. Kinross Papers. GD29/1897/8.
- ⁶⁶ Dunbar, 'Building Activities', pp.216-217.
- ⁶⁷ Dunbar, 'Yester House', p.20.
- ⁶⁸ Dunbar, 'Yester House', pp.24-25
- ⁶⁹ Letter from the Earl of Tweeddale to Lord Yester dated 30th April 1671. MS14406/211. National Library of Scotland.
- ⁷⁰ Letter from the Earl of Tweeddale to Lord Yester dated 30th April 1671. MS14406/211. National Library of Scotland.
- ⁷¹ Letter from the Earl of Tweeddale to Lord Yester dated 22nd October 1671. MS14406/241. National Library of Scotland.
- ⁷² Letter from the Earl of Tweeddale to Lord Yester dated 27th September 1671. MS14406/236. National Library of Scotland.
- ⁷³ Letter from Lord Yester to the Earl of Tweeddale dated 28th January 1669. MS14403/22. National Library of Scotland.
- ⁷⁴ Letter from Lord Yester to the Earl of Tweeddale dated 25th January 1672. MS14403/58. National Library of Scotland.

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- ⁷⁵ Letter from the Countess of Tweeddale to the Earl of Tweeddale dated 1st June 1669. MS14402/30. National Library of Scotland.
- ⁷⁶ Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.30
- ⁷⁷ C.McKean, *The Scottish Chateau* (Stroud, 2001), p.187.
- ⁷⁸ Letter from the Countess of Tweeddale to the Earl of Tweeddale dated 29th November 1674. MS14402/225. National Library of Scotland.
- ⁷⁹ Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.45
- ⁸⁰ R.Sibbald, *The History, Ancient and Modern, of the Sheriffdoms of Fife and Kinross* (London, 1803), p.302.
- ⁸¹ McGibbon & Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture*, vol.1, pp.183-188.
- ⁸² 'Yours of the 18 with the account of two chimney pieces you had bespoke for me, I had at Neidpath'. Letter from the Earl of Tweeddale to Lord Yester dated 30th April 1671. MS14406/211. National Library of Scotland.
- ⁸³ Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.17
- ⁸⁴ The approximate layout of Leslie can be deduced from the details of the 1667 building contract.
- ⁸⁵ The original contract is available: A/AAF/40/69/1. Fife Council Archive Centre.
- ⁸⁶ Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.168
- ⁸⁷ McGibbon & Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture*, vol.2, pp.410-417.
- ⁸⁸ Sibbald, *Fife and Kinross*, p.406.
- ⁸⁹ McGibbon & Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture*, vol.2, pp.174-179.
- ⁹⁰ Macfarlane, *Collections*, p.412.
- ⁹¹ McGibbon & Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture*, vol.5, pp.11-14.
- ⁹² Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.316
- ⁹³ McKean, *Chateau*, p.198.
- ⁹⁴ The lead removed from Culross was subsequently used to repair the roof at Stirling Castle. Mylne, *The Master Masons*, p.201.
- ⁹⁵ Letter from the Earl of Crawford Lindsay to the Earl of Kincardine dated March 1679. Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Boswell Papers. Gen MSS 89. Folder 1822.
- ⁹⁶ Letter from the Earl of Kincardine to Lord Bruce dated 24th March 1677. Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Boswell Papers. Gen MSS 89. Folder 1822.
- ⁹⁷ Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.180
- ⁹⁸ McGibbon & Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture*, vol.3, pp.268-275.
- ⁹⁹ McGibbon & Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture*, vol.4, pp.270-275.
- ¹⁰⁰ RCAHMS Architecture notes: plasterwork and wrightwork at Dudhope. GD137/4138/1-32. National Library of Scotland.
- ¹⁰¹ Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.97
- ¹⁰² 'My Lady desires that ye would be pleased to send to Blaire and cause your brother send down heir this week, without fail, three pair of English blankets yt is in my Lord's Chamber at Blaire'. Letter from John Murray to Stewart of Ballechen dated 20th June 1675. Murray, *Atholl Chronicles*, vol.1, p.168.
- ¹⁰³ Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.151
- ¹⁰⁴ Dunbar, 'Sir William Bruce', p.14.
- ¹⁰⁵ Dunbar, 'Sir William Bruce', p.14.
- ¹⁰⁶ Murray, *Atholl Chronicles*, vol.1, p.240.
- ¹⁰⁷ Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.151.
- ¹⁰⁸ For details of the Keepers of Falkland. 'Falkland Palace and Royal Burgh', *National Trust for Scotland Guidebook*, p.33.
- ¹⁰⁹ The Guidebook of Falkland suggests that Slezzer illustrated the presentation of colours to the Scots Guards by Charles II in 1650. *National Trust Guidebook*, p.9.
- ¹¹⁰ Sibbald, *Fife and Kinross*, p.386.
- ¹¹¹ Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.95.
- ¹¹² Adair, *The Mappe of Stratheirn, Stormont, & Cars of Gaurie*.
- ¹¹³ McKean, *Chateau*, p.205.
- ¹¹⁴ 'Argyll's Lodging', *Historic Scotland Guidebook*, p.8.
- ¹¹⁵ 'Argyll's Lodging', *Historic Scotland Guidebook*, p.21.
- ¹¹⁶ Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.189
- ¹¹⁷ Macfarlane, *Collections*, vol.2, p.145.

¹¹⁸ 'Now is the season to provide seeds of trees from Hamburg or Holland I will take good proportions of all sorts and some young trees if you advise me such as cannot be had here'. Undated letter from the Earl of Argyll to the Earl of Kincardine. Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Boswell Papers. Gen MSS 89. Folder 1817.

¹¹⁹ The lifestyle of Argyll's brother-in-law, Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy, followed a very similar pattern. In the same way that Argyll harried the McLeans on the Isle of Mull, Glenorchy gathered a sizeable force to invade Caithness in order to enforce the repayment of debts. Before setting off from Balloch in September 1669, there were no fewer than ninety people who were being fed in the house: among them were Campbell of Glenlyon, Campbell of Monzie, Campbell of Lochdochart, Campbell of Mochaster, McNab, McGrigour, Alan McGorrie, John McPatrick and the Laird of Weem. In order to cater for Glenlyon's army, the kitchens produced: 340 loaves of bread, 4 bolls of meal, 38 gallons of ale, 6 quarts of sack, 22 pieces of beef, 5 quarters of mutton and a lamb.

Glenlyon was a frequent traveller. In the same year that he marched to Caithness at the head of his army, he visited Edinburgh twice: for three months between January and April, and for a week in November 'at the Parliament'. He spent a fortnight in Argyll during August, a week at Finlarig in April and nearly two months in Caithness. Even in a normal year, when he was not bullying the inhabitants of Caithness, Glenorchy still carried on a very peripatetic existence. In 1666, he made two trips to Edinburgh, one to Kintyre and one to Glencoe. Meanwhile, the entire family spent nearly two and a half months at Finlarig, their summer house, from the end of March to the beginning of June. 'Household Book of the Honourabill John Campbell, Laird of Glenorchy yr and Ladie Marie Rich, dochter to the Erle of Holland, his wife', p.58. GD50/30. National Archive of Scotland.

¹²⁰ 'Household Book of the Honourabill John Campbell, Laird of Glenorchy yr and Ladie Marie Rich, dochter to the Erle of Holland, his wife', p.5. GD50/30. National Archive of Scotland.

¹²¹ There is a very significant expansion in the number of rooms listed in 'The Book of Donibristle' dated 1637 and the Inventory of 1651. Moray Papers. NRAS 217, Vol.3, Box 5, nos. 6 & 1202.

¹²² Contract with James Bain dated 11th March 1669. GD45/18/566-4. National Archive of Scotland.

¹²³ Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.178.

¹²⁴ McKean, *Chateau*, p.206-7.

¹²⁵ Macfarlane, *Collections*, vol.2, p.309.

¹²⁶ There is one drawing of Drumlanrig entitled 'The Ground Platt of the Place of Droumlangrig as it Presentlie standis unreformed 1615', and another 'The second Platt of twa quartters of the Place of Droumlangrig Reformed 1618'. DFD/58/1 & DFD58/5. Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland.

¹²⁷ From the date on the oldest of the four circular stairtowers at each corner of the courtyard.

¹²⁸ There are two receipts, dated 1686, which infer that two Dutch stone carvers, Peter Paul Boyes and Cornelius van Nerven, were employed at both Kinross and Drumlanrig. Receipt dated 19th July 1686. Kinross House Papers. There is also a note entitled 'Old Memorandum of my Grandfather anent repairing the House at Drum to be looked over and advysed by Sir Wm. Bruce'. DFD/58/5. Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland.

¹²⁹ Tour guides at Drumlanrig suggest that the main staircase was added in the early 18th century. It is conceivable that the circular stair in the north east corner of the courtyard did originally provide access to the first floor state apartment.

¹³⁰ Rothes served as Lord Treasurer from 1663 to 1667, Queensberry from 1682 to 1686.

¹³¹ Macfarlane, *Collections*, vol.3, p.202.

¹³² Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.13.

¹³³ McGibbon & Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture*, vol.1, pp.415-417.

¹³⁴ See appendix 5B for reference.

¹³⁵ Macfarlane, *Collections*, vol.3, p.328.

¹³⁶ McKean, *Chateau*, pp.230-1.

¹³⁷ Miller, *Book of Record*, p.37.

¹³⁸ Miller, *Book of Record*, p.42.

¹³⁹ See appendix 5B for reference.

¹⁴⁰ Miller, *Book of Record*, p.36.

¹⁴¹ Miller, *Book of Record*, p.95.

¹⁴² Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.135.

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- ¹⁴³ Miller, *Book of Record*, p.33.
- ¹⁴⁴ See appendix 5B for reference.
- ¹⁴⁵ Miller, *Book of Record*, p.36.
- ¹⁴⁶ Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.143.
- ¹⁴⁷ F.Moncreiff & W.Moncreiffe, *The Moncreiffs and the Moncreiffes* (Edinburgh, 1929), vol.1, p.277-379.
- ¹⁴⁸ Moncreiff & Moncreiffe, *The Moncreiffes*, vol.1, p.309.
- ¹⁴⁹ Moncreiff & Moncreiffe, *The Moncreiffes*, vol.1, p.342.
- ¹⁵⁰ Moncreiff & Moncreiffe, *The Moncreiffes*, vol.1, p.342.
- ¹⁵¹ Letter from the Earl of Lauderdale to the Earl of Tweeddale dated 30th January 1669. Paton, Lauderdale Letters, p.197.
- ¹⁵² Wemyss, *'Merchant & Citizen'*, pp.15-16.
- ¹⁵³ Letter from Sir Robert Moray to the Earl of Kincardine dated 15th April 1658. Royal Society. Kincardine Papers. M246..
- ¹⁵⁴ Letter from Charles Maitland to the Earl of Lauderdale dated 8th March 1673. Tollemache Papers. NRA 17204/2380.
- ¹⁵⁵ Letter from the Earl of Argyll to the Earl of Kincardine dated 6th October 1674. Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Yale University. Boswell Collection. Gen MSS 89. Folder 1822.
- ¹⁵⁶ Letter from James Halket in Paris to Sir William Bruce dated 10th June 1682. Kinross House Papers.
- ¹⁵⁷ Letter from James Halket in Paris to Sir William Bruce dated 26th July 1682. Kinross House Papers.
- ¹⁵⁸ Account from Sir William Bruce to the Earl of Lauderdale dated 25th October 1666. Tollemache Papers. NRA 17204/1717.
- ¹⁵⁹ Note written by Patrick Smyth attached to an inventory of household goods. GD190/3/202/24. National Archive of Scotland.
- ¹⁶⁰ Letter from Patrick Smyth to his wife, Anne Keith, dated 30th April 1678. Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Box 449.
- ¹⁶¹ Letter from John Smyth, master mason at Methven and Dunkeld, to Patrick Smyth dated 27th May 1680. GD190/3/181/11. National Archive of Scotland.
- ¹⁶² Letter from Sir Thomas Moncreiffe to Patrick Smyth dated 14th October 1680. GD190/3/181/23. National Archive of Scotland.
- ¹⁶³ Letter from Patrick Smyth to Anne Keith dated 9th March 1672. Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Box 449.
- ¹⁶⁴ Dunbar, *'Sir William Bruce'*, p.14.
- ¹⁶⁵ See appendix 5B for reference.
- ¹⁶⁶ Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.159.
- ¹⁶⁷ Dunbar, *'Sir William Bruce'*, p.10
- ¹⁶⁸ Sibbald, *Fife and Kinross*, p.338.
- ¹⁶⁹ For details of the 'new house of Lochleven'; N.Walker, *Kinross House*, (published privately 1990), p.41.
- ¹⁷⁰ When James Smith is known to have been on site.
- ¹⁷¹ Dunbar, *'Sir William Bruce'*, p.14.
- ¹⁷² Dunbar, *'Sir William Bruce'*, p.15.
- ¹⁷³ Macky, *Journey though Scotland*, vol.3, p.171.
- ¹⁷⁴ Macaulay, *The Classical Country House*, p.6, and Glendinning, MacInnes & MacKechnie, *History of Scottish Architecture*, p.83.
- ¹⁷⁵ 'Although in England, Stonegarthside is thoroughly Scottish, confirming a continuing regionalism and the part played in the adoption of new architectural forms by the connections of the builders themselves'. Cooper, *Houses of the Gentry*, p.240.

